That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,033. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 30⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The French fleet is being prepared for mobilization in great haste for a demonstration in the Far East to support Russia. Thirty-eight persons were arrested in Budapest as a result of Socialist riots. Japan has bought a torpedo corvette building by the Krupps at Kiel for Brazil. War feeling was expressed in the speeches at the banquet of the Chambers of Commerce in London, and sympathy was manifested for Lord Salisbury in his illness. Marquis Ito has improved the relations between China and Japan. A large party of Dervishes who crossed the Nile was driven back by Egyptians. The German forces have left Crete. An outbreak of Albanian and Kurdish troops threatened the Yildis Palace in Constantinople.—Page 7.

Page 1.

John Shanaphy is in jail at New Brunswick, N. J., because he stole a locomotive and endangered lives by running it on the Port Reading Railroad.

Fire yesterday destroyed a large office building at Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago, and is supposed to have caused the death of fifteen persons. Three men, who jumped from the sixth story, were instantly killed and a number of others are missing. The total loss of life will not be known for several days.

Page 2.

Gen. Miles reviewed 700 regulars and militia at the Madison Square Garden military and athletic tournament. The building was packed, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers continued its work here yesterday. It was announced that the Goelet steam yacht Mayflower had been bought by the Government. Many fleet boats were offered, among them Perry Belmont's Satanella, the Vamoose, and the Now Then.

Page 3.

A bill making material amendments to the State Civil Service law was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Brush.

The receipts from customs yesterday amounted to $1,319,737, the highest point reached since the new tariff went into effect.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has been asked by the State Board to explain why new rules had been adopted without submission to that body.

Senator Coggeshall yesterday exempted Christian Scientists from his bill amending the health law in relation to the unlawful practice of medicine. Members of the sect from all over the State were present at the hearing of the measure and an exciting demonstration in honor of the Senator followed his action.

Several gamblers have arrived at Seattle, having left Skaguay, Alaska, under orders of a citizens' committee. The fishing steamer New England has reached San Francisco, having traveled 14,770 miles, with twenty widows, bound for Alaska. A new and important strike of gold on the American side is reported.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday reported a joint resolution providing for the annexation to this country of the Hawaiian Islands. The report went to the calendar, and no intimation was given of when it will be called up. An elaborate argument citing the proceedings in the annexation of Texas as precedent for the action proposed to Congress accompanies the report.

The Higbie-Armstrong bill was passed by the Assembly yesterday. There was a sharp debate on the Weekes measure relating to bills of costs. The charge is made that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company controlled the votes of the Democratic members against the bill. The Ellsworth Newspaper bill was interred by being recommitted. The House voted to adjourn on March 25.

Page 4.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Railway passenger traffic managers continued their efforts toward a settlement of the Northwest rate war yesterday.

The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company met at the Hoffman House yesterday and elected officers.

The inmates of the Flatbush Asylum had a fancy dress ball last night, and several of the dancers appeared costumed in representation of various vegetables.

The Hotel Hanover was partially destroyed by fire yesterday and most of its contents, belonging to wealthy persons, were badly damaged by water. All the occupants got out safely, but two invalid women had to be carried out by policemen and firemen.

Mr. Eldredge's bill to amend the railroad law was passed by the Assembly yesterday. Mr. Eldredge is said to have admitted that the Third Avenue Railroad Company was interested in the passage of the bill, the details of which are likely to be sifted in the Senate.

The Scientific Alliance of New York gave its first dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. Toasts were responded to by Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, President Seth Low, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Prof. J. J. Stevenson, William E. Dodge, Prof. George F. Barker, Prof. Henry F. Osborn, and Capt. E. L. Zalinski.

Page 5.

The Medico-Legal Society met at the Hotel Marlborough, and discussed the proposed law to prevent premature burial. The consideration of the Dreyfus case was also taken up.

The Police Board yesterday made a number of changes in the Magistrate Court squads. Chief McCullagh said the subject was not worth talking about, and the Commissioners said they were not hostile to the Chief.

Dwight L. Moody drew such great crowds to Grand Central Palace yesterday that the hall could not hold them. The Christian Endeavorers will have charge of the meetings to-day, but the evangelist will preach at 3 and 8 P. M.

Edward M. Shepard, at the National Civic Club, in Brooklyn, outlined what he believed should be the future policy of the National Democrats. He did not see how they could, under the present policies of the old parties, affiliate with either. He also thought war with Spain would come, and that the independence of Cuba would give an immense prestige to the Republican Party.

Page 7.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society held its third meeting in its Lenten musical course yesterday at the home of Mrs. John B. Simpson, 11 Mount Morris Park. Miss Very lectured on "The Symphonic Poem."

John Wanamaker opened his campaign as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania last night at Lancaster, Penn. He made a fierce attack upon boss rule, and, alluding incidentally to the Cuban crisis, said the people of Pennsylvania were not afraid of war with Spain, and approved the measures taken by the Government.

Page 9.

Members of the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York say that its name has been misused in the interest of the telephone company, and that an investigation of the matter will be made.

Several protests of drug importers were officially considered by the General Appraisers yesterday with regard to the assessment of duty on crude drugs by the customs authorities at this port.

Page 12.

John Lamb was sentenced by Recorder Goff to seven years and seven months in Sing Sing for larceny.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday vetoed a Senate bill to amend the charter in the interest of the Shore Road Commission.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx decided to set aside Holy Week for Spring vacation in the schools.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a resolution favoring a charter amendment to make uniform the cost of repaving.

Henry Pole, the first victim of the murderous assault made upon him and Mrs. Leonora Faulkner by John O. Peterson, died in [illegible] Hospital. Mrs. Faulkner cannot [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] W. Cleaveland was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree by the Grand Jury yesterday for causing the death of Violet Irene Carhart by criminal carelessness.

The Rapid Transit Commission's Conference Committee finished its negotiations with the Manhattan Railway's representatives yesterday, and a report on the conferences will be made to-day.

It was reported in Brooklyn that ex-Coroner Nason, jointly indicted with ex-Coroner Coombs for grand larceny, may not wait to be tried, but this was denied by friends of ex-Sheriff Buttling, his bondsman.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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SUNK WITH ALL HANDS.

Unknown Steamer Cut in Two by the Bark British Princess Near the Scene of the Elbe Disaster.

LOWESTOFT, March 16.—The bark British Princess, from Leith for Liverpool, was towed in here to-day with her bows stove and forepeak full of water, having been in collision at 3 o'clock this morning off Gabbard lightship, with an unknown steamer.

The steamer sank within three minues with all on board.

Capt. Scott to-night said:

"The steamer simply dropped out of our vision within the briefest space of time."

A member of the crew of the bark said that the force of the collision was so great that the steamer was cut in two, and as the steamer's crew tumbled out of the forecastle they simply stepped into the sea and dropped out of sight without uttering a word. There was no time to discover the name of the luckless steamer.

The accident occurred near the scene of the disaster to the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Capt. von Goessel, which was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Crathie on Jan. 30, 1895, with the loss of 334 lives, while on the voyage from Bremen to New York.

HE STOLE A LOCOMOTIVE.

John Shanaphy Makes Off with One Engine and Is Pursued with Another.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 16.—John Shanaphy is in the county jail here for stealing a locomotive. Last year he stole a 200-pound anchor at Perth Amboy. He was sentenced to jail and had to curb his spirit for heavy plunder for a while. Just before he was released he married Josephine Carson, another inmate of the jail.

After his release Shanaphy went to work on a tugboat under Capt. Michael Redmond. Yesterday the boat tied up at Port Reading, near Perth Amboy. Shanaphy asked for some money, as he wanted to go ashore, and when the Captain refused, Shanaphy attacked him with an axe and then walked ashore and about the town. He saw a locomotive standing on a siding of the Port Reading Railroad, and, anxious for an adventure, he jumped aboard and amused himself by running the machine up and down the siding. Tiring of this narrow sphere of operations he pulled the throttle open wider and sent the locomotive down the main track at a lively rate of speed. Railroad men shouted at him, but he kept on. Then Engineer Alfred Bidding started after him with another locomotive.

Bidding was gaining at the end of four miles, and Shanaphy reversed his engine and ran back toward his pursuer. Bidding was obliged to reverse his machine also to avert a collision. Shanaphy then deserted his engine and took to the woods. He walked back to Port Reading later and was arrested and put in jail on two charges, one of endangering lives by running the engine along the track and impeding traffic, and the other of assaulting Capt. Redmond.

The Port Reading Road is a one-track affair used for transporting freight. When Shanaphy started out in the engine word was telegraphed ahead to keep the track clear, and fortunately there were no trains on that part of the road over which he traveled.

BUTCHERS FIGHTING PACKERS.

They Open an Independent Packing Concern at Mound City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The Mound City Packing Company opened for business this morning. It is a co-operative company, and is composed of a number of butchers who are determined to fight the Beef Trust. They will kill their own cattle, and, aside from serving the butchers forming the company, will send meat to all others who want it.

The fight between big packers and the butchers has been on for a number of months, and the butchers have frequently threatened that they would start an independent concern. They bought an old packing-house plant, and experienced men have been employed to run the business.

CHICAGO WOMEN FOR A MEDAL.

Chosen for a Composite Photograph by the Omaha Exposition.

CHICAGO, March 16.—R. Hall McCormack of this city, who is one of the Vice Presidents of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, was charged by the Directors to choose two of the most beautiful and representative women of Chicago, a composite photograph of whom is to be made for the purpose of obtaining a medal for the exposition.

He has selected Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, sister of Mrs. Reginald De Koven and daughter of ex-Senator Farwell, and Mrs. Ogden Armour, who was Miss Sheldon of New York City.

They are both noted beauties in Chicago society and both are brunettes. Mr. McCormack considers his selection a very happy one, for the women are intellectual as well as beautiful.

LOW FREIGHT ON CURRENCY.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Express companies have been forced to bow to the competition of the United States mail in the matter of rates on shipments of currency between New York and Chicago.

To-day they announced a reduction to 50 cents per $1,000 from $1 per $1,000. A year or two ago they charged 75 cents per $1,000 for carrying currency between here and New York, and the bankers were fairly well pleased. Suddenly they raised rates to $1, and the bankers began testing the registered mail service. They found that the postal fee, postage, and insurance fee aggregated an expense of about 50 cents per $1,000, or one-half what the express companies demanded, and one by one they took to the registered mail method, until few institutions remained loyal to the express companies.

OMAHA FIGHTING A BOND POOL.

OMAHA, March 16.—The municipal authorities are engaged in a struggle with a so-called pool of New York and Chicago bond-buying syndicates. The aggregate wealth of the syndicate is said to be over $100,000,000. The present fight developed over the sale of the $300,000 refunding bonds of the City of Omaha.

Some weeks ago Bernard Thurman of New York bought the bonds, paying $16,000 premium. The firm deposited in the First National Bank of Omaha a check for $6,000 as a forfeit. The firm refused to accept the bonds, alleging a technical error. The city officials assert that it is the result of the various bond-buying firms pooling to force the city to resell the securities, when the pool will buy them at par.

They offered to reimburse the firm for the $6,000 deposited if that was lost. The check was presented for payment to-day, but the bank refused. Thurman & Co. asked a restraining order to prevent the bank paying the check.

A Universal Favorite.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

FATAL FIRE IN CHICAGO

Large Office Building Destroyed and Fifteen Persons Supposed to Have Lost Their Lives.

THREE MEN KILLED BY FALLS

Explosion Followed by Flames Rushing Up a Light Shaft and Wild Panics Among Hundreds of People on Different Floors.

CHICAGO, March 16.—It required just twenty minutes this afternoon for one of the most savage fires Chicago has seen since the famous cold storage warehouse fire on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893, to cost from five to fifteen lives, maim thirty people, and reduce a six-story brick building to a pile of blazing timber, hot bricks, and twisted iron.

The Dead.

The number of dead is still in doubt and probably will not be definitely known until the débris is sufficiently cooled to allow a search for bodies which undoubtedly are in the ruins. This will be two days hence at least.

Three men are known to be dead. They are:

CLARK, SAMUEL A., bookkeeper for the Olmstead Scientific Company.

SMITH, MILES A., salesman for the Olmstead Scientific Company.

BINZ, EDWARD, cashier for Sweet, Wallach & Co.

The Missing.

The missing, of whom nothing could be learned at a late hour to-night, and most of whom are without question buried in the wreck of the building, are:

OLMSTEAD, W. A., President of the E. A. Olmstead Scientific Company; rushed through the sixth floor notifying his employes of their peril, seen to go toward rear of the building, and was not seen to leave.

ARMS, C. H., Secretary of the Olmstead Company; was in the building when fire started, and has not been seen since.

HARRIS, Mrs. M. E., widow, forty-two years old, employed as bookkeeper for the Olmstead Company; not seen by other employes as they rushed to safety.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, seen at a window on sixth floor shortly after Miles Smith leaped to his death; was not seen afterward.

ANDERSON, C. T., employed by Sweet, Wallach & Co., not seen to leave the building.

——, TONY, (last name unknown;) office boy of Sweet, Wallach & Co.; jumped from sixth story in the rear; fell into the ruins, it is thought.

HAMILL, FRED, vaudeville singer, employed by National Music Company; not seen since fire.

PRICE, C. A., Cashier for W. A. Olmstead.

GRILLMAN, SOLOMON, JR., Western agent for Henry Holtzman of Columbus, Ohio; had rooms with Sweet, Wallach & Co.

GRILLMAN, SOLOMON, SR.

GUEST, ANNA, cashier for the National Music Company.

NELSON, H. R., worked for the Olmstead Company; last seen with Samuel A. Clark, who was killed.

MARVIN, William, shipping clerk of Presbyterian Board of Publication.

BOSS, WILLIAM, errand boy for Presbyterian Board of Publication.

WILCOX, W. J., partner of W. A. Olmstead, was on the sixth floor when the fire started.

The Injured.

The injured are:

SNYDER, PAUL C., employed by Sweet, Wallach & Co.; severely burned about the head and body; may die.

BRESSERMAN, EMIL, dropped from third floor to street; hip broken and spine injured; may die.

McCULLOUGH, A. E., salesman for Alfred Peats; jumped from third floor; right hip and shoulder broken and internal injuries; may die.

LA PERE, MARY, burned about face and head while climbing down fire escape from Sweet, Wallach & Co.'s floor; fell from second floor to ground and sustained internal injuries; may die.

ELLIOTT HUGH, manager Presbyterian Board of Publication; hands and face burned; not serious.

OVERMAN, HERMAN B., badly bruised.

CUNNINGHAM, H. B., agent for the Northern Pacific Express Company; head and body burned.

LEMLEY, W. S., (colored,) waiter, right leg broken.

ROGERS, JOSEPH, officer, overcome by smoke.

LINE, Prof. HANS, of the National Music Company, face and hands burned.

FARLEY, PHILIP, piano mover, right leg broken.

MURPHY, W. H., engineer, burned about face and shoulders.

BAXA, JOSIE; right ankle broken.

BAXA, ANNIE; severely bruised.

SCHAEFER, DAVID; arm broken.

NYSTROM, ANDREW; face, hands, and legs burned.

NYSTROM, A. J.; face, hands, and legs burned.

SMITH, FRED; face and neck cut by falling glass.

KERCHNIN, JACOB, letter carrier; back injured and ankles sprained.

McDERMOTT, JOHN; dislocated left shoulder.

WALL, JAMES W., pipeman; head and back injured.

CARNEY, KATE, forewoman for the National Music Company; face and head burned.

HILL, EDWARD D., Presbyterian Publishing Company; severely burned.

The Fatal Building.

The building was six stories high, fronted on Wabash Avenue, and extended back 160 feet to an alley. It was of what is known as mill construction, had two elevator shafts, one in front, one in the rear, and a light shaft from the third story to the roof, which gave the flames every chance. It was because of this shaft that the fire spread with such awful rapidity. It is estimated that 400 persons were at work in the building when the fire was discovered.

The Conover Piano Company occupied the first, second, and third stories of the building, the other tenants including the Emerson Piano Company, Chicago Cottage Organ Company, Decorators' Wall Paper Company, National Music Company, and Holtzman & Co., makers of piano stools; Alfred Beril, sheet music publisher; W. A. Olmstead, school supplies; the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and the Sweet, Wallach & Co., dealers in photographic supplies, the last named on the sixth floor. Three hundred girls were employed by this firm, and many of them were trampled under the feet of their comrades in the frantic efforts to escape.

The origin of the fire is in dispute. By some it is said to have been caused by an explosion of collodion in the wallpaper warerooms of Alfred Peats on the third floor, and by others to have been the result of an explosion among photographic chemicals in the photographic supply house of Sweet, Wallach & Co. on the sixth floor. Employes of both concerns deny that there was any explosion in their vicinity.

Explosion Caused a Panic.

The weight of evidence seems to be, however, that the explosion was in the lower part of the building, for the flames shot up the light shaft at once. The sound of the explosion threw the inmates of the building into a panic, and on several floors a wild stampede for the stairways and elevators began. To add to the panic the men in charge of the elevators ran their cars up to the top of the building shouting "Fire!" at every floor. When they reached the top both elevators took on a load of frightened women, and started for the bottom. The front elevator was in charge of Harry Gleason, a boy, and that in the rear was handled by William St. John, a young man. Both of these kept their heads, showed much coolness and bravery, and were instrumental in saving many lives.

The elevator in the front of the building was in good order, but not calculated to run at much speed in such an emergency. Gleason made one trip to the seventh floor, carried down a load of women, and although the smoke was rolling through the building in dense clouds, he started up again. At the fourth floor he stopped to take on a crowd of girls from the rooms of the National Music Company, being assisted in his work by Miss Katherine Carney, the forewoman. A man attempted to force his way into the elevator, but Gleason shoved him back into the hall that the women might have the first chance. The man never came out.

After reaching the bottom with his load of girls, Gleason was about to start up again when the supports of the elevator machinery at the top of the shaft caught fire, and, seeing that they would give way before his slow elevator could make another trip, Gleason gave it up.

At the rear, St. John did equally good work, but was not able to make more than one trip, as the fire swept through that portion of the building before it attacked the front. In less than ten minutes after the explosion that started the fire all escape for the inmates by the stairs and elevators was cut off.

The arrangement of the fifth and sixth floors made them death traps. While a stairway led from one to the other, the passageway was so tortuous and closed in that persons coming down had to go through a passageway to the next stairway that was often barred by a wire partition and gates erected to protect the property of the Presbyterian Board of Publication from thieves. Employes of the Presbyterian Board ran down the stairway, but they failed to notice whether the wire gate or door was open. Binz, Smith, and Clark, who leaped from the sixth floor windows, were within ten feet of the stairway. It is supposed that they tried the stairway and found themselves closed in by the wire partition on the fifth floor, and were prevented by the flames from making a way through the board rooms to the top of the next stairway.

Crowding the Fire Escape.

There remained only the windows and the single fire scape, a narrow iron structure not over 18 inches from side to side. This was speedily covered with a string of people, some one side, some on the other. As they scrambled down in frantic haste, they trod upon one another's fingers, and bumped into one another, and progress was slow and difficult for them all. Many of those who could not reach the fire escape made their way to the front windows, and it was out of these that Clark, Smith, and Binz hurled themselves to death.

Clark remained to put the books in the safe of his firm on the seventh floor. He might have escaped had he run when the alarm was first given. He was first seen at one of the seventh-story windows, and a few minutes after appeared again at a window of the sixth floor. The fire was close upon him, the floors and walls behind him were crashing down, and it was certain death to remain where he was. There was no possibility of help, and he took his only chance. Three seconds later he was dead on the pavement below. Smith hesitated some time before taking the leap, but, like Clark, understood that it was his only hope. He was instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled.

Edward Binz fell a victim to his desire to save others and to protect his books from harm. Upon hearing the alarm he ran to the rear of the store to warn the employes to run for their lives. He then rushed back to his desk, gathered his books and jammed them into the vault. Then he started for the stairway, but the flames were ahead of him and he turned back. There was nothing but the window, and to this he went.

Waited in View of the Crowd.

He clambered upon the sill and stood there in view of the crowd below. Clark and Smith had already bedaubed the pavement with their lifeblood, and the crowd knew there was no more chance for Binz than for them. They watched him in silent horror as he stood deliberating. The building was a roaring mass of flames, and Binz's face and hands were badly burned before he jumped. He pondered the matter but a few seconds; then his form shot downward through a cloud of flame and smoke, and in the drawing of a breath he, too, was lifeless.

The firemen were handicapped by the heat, which was terrific. Within a radius of a block the heat broke panes of glass and dislodged signs, and streams of water were directed on the buildings on both sides of the street that far away in order to prevent them from catching fire. Several minor blazes did occur. The greatest danger was in the rear of the Conover Building, where were located big dry goods stores.

Narrow Escape of Firemen.

Thirty-five minutes after the fire had broken out the floors of the burning building had all fallen, and a moment later the rear wall fell. In spite of repeated warnings given them by their Chief, the firemen at work in the rear of the building remained at their post, apparently fascinated by the slowly bulging wall, until it seemed certain death to stay there a second longer. Then they took to their heels. The wall seemed to hang for a moment, but finally the big iron girders broke and it came down with a crash just as the last man got safely out of the way. The breaking of telephone and telegraph wires almost caused a panic among the dense crowds of spectators. The wires falling across the rails of the elevated loops were instantly charged with electricity, and a wild rush to get out of the way took place.

Shortly after the rear wall fell the front wall bulged outward and crashed down, the tracks of the Union Elevated loop being completely covered with débris and blocking the whole elevated system. Nearly 200 feet of the loop will have to be rebuilt.

When water was turned on to the burning elevated loop structure a beautiful sight occurred. As soon as the streams struck the feed rail they were apparently converted into showers of electric sparks, and an aurora was formed, sometimes spreading fanwise, then shooting high into the air as the spray drifted in the wind.

The building was owned by Fred K. Ayres of Lowell, Mass. It was worth about $75,000, and is said to be partially insured.

Insurance men at the fire stated that the loss on contents would be in the neighborhood of $850,000.

The six-story building adjoining on the north, Nos. 211 and 213, was badly damaged, and its contents soaked with water and partially burned. The occupants of this builing are the Educational Publication Company, Thomas Charles & Co., kindergarten supplies; Ideal Music Company, sheet music; New Haven Clock Company, Waterbury Watch Company, E. H. Putler & Co., publishers; R. C. Weichbrodt, Turkish rugs; George B. Ward & Co., photograph finishers, and N. G. Uhlein, musical instrument repairer. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $50,000.

FOUND DEAD WITH $2,000.

Frank Scarringe of Mechanicsville Had Three Watches on His Body.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 16.—Frank Scarringe, who suddenly disappeared from Mechanicsville Saturday, was found dead to-day in a millpond at this place. Upon his body were found three gold watches and a roll of money amounting to $2,000. Coroner Hudson is investigating.

CADET BRICKER THROWN OFF.

West Pointer Seriously Injured While Horseback Riding.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16.—Cadet Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, first class, of Chambersburg, Penn., was seriously injured this evening. He was out horseback riding with a daughter of Capt. Parker, and while coming down the mountain road, a mile west of Highland Falls, the cadet's horse ran away.

The young man was thrown violently against a stone wall and rendered unconscious. An ambulance was sent for and the cadet was taken to the hospital.

Every Patron is an Advertiser.
The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

NAVAL COURT AT KEY WEST

No Information Whatever as to Whether an Opinion Has Been Reached About the Maine.

SOME OFFICERS MAY TESTIFY

Others Are Allowed to Go Away on Leave—Belief that the Court Has Reached a Decision and Is Attending Only to Details.

KEY WEST, March 16.—The court of inquiry arrived to-day from Havana on the Mangrove, but nobody knows more about what it has done and what conclusions it has reached as to the Maine explosion than he knew before the court reached here. It is not known whether the court has made up its report, nor even whether it will hold sessions here. A member of the court, after stipulating that his name should be suppressed, said to-day:

"I do not know whether we will hold a session here, but I suppose we will."

That was all the information obtainable about the court.

The only definite development which followed the court's arrival was the release of the leave orders of seven of the Maine's officers. These officers have been held here awaiting release by the court for more than a week. The other officers will remain here, although the only apparent reason for their attendance is that they may testify further. One of them said to-day:

"Those of us who are to be left behind are probably wanted to testify as to the minute condition of various parts of the Maine previous to the explosion. For instance, sworn evidence as to the exact location of some particular angle iron might be required to make the findings technically correct. Personally, I am fully convinced that the court of inquiry has come to a definite conclusion regarding the explosion."

It is the impression here that the court will reconvene to-morrow morning and hear testimony. All the Maine officers expect to get away by Saturday.

Capt. Sampson and Judge Advocate Marix lunched together on the Iowa, which lies six miles off shore. They did not return to land.

Naval officers and others express the belief that the Court of Inquiry has come to the definite conclusion that the explosion was external and that the court is now busied only over minor technical details. This belief, however, does not seem to be based on anything that has come from the court. One of the officers of the Maine said to-day:

"I believe the Maine was blown up from the outside; but, judging from the questions asked by members of the court when previously here, I am utterly unable to ascertain whether they have even countenanced such a solution of the disaster. I have talked with fellow-officers, and, basing their opinions on the character of the questions asked, they, too, were bound to confess that they were just as much in the dark."

Amid cheers from their fellow-survivors and friends, the following officers of the Maine left to-night on the Plant Line steamer Olivette, via Tampa, for the destinations indicated after their respective names: Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, New York; Lieut. John J. Blandin, Baltimore; First Lieut. of Marines Albertus W. Catlin, Newburg; Lieut. George Blow, Chicago; Cadet Washington, Goldsborough, N. C.; Cadet Crenshaw, Greenville, Ala., and Boatswain Larkin, Philadelphia.

All expressed the keenest pleasure at starting for their homes after the terrible experience of the explosion and the wearisome delay that has followed it. With the exception of Lieut. of Marines Catlin, they are ordered to their homes to await orders. Lieut. Catlin is to report by telegraph to Washington.

THE EXPECTATION IN HAVANA.

Believed the Court Will Report Soon and Will Find the Ship Was Blown Up from the Outside.

HAVANA, March 16.—The departure of the court of inquiry, after a second visit to the scene of the wreck of the Maine, indicates to the minds of the people here that the court is nearly ready to report, if it already has not reported. Unless there are new discoveries here, which is unlikely, there seems to be nothing for the members to do except to seclude themselves on the Iowa and to formulate the conclusions they have reached, provided, of course, that duty has not been performed.

The belief is strong here that the court will find that the disaster was caused by an explosion outside the Maine. Nothing the members of the court have said has caused this belief, for, although the divers have talked, the members of the court have kept its proceedings secret. But bits of alleged evidence that have come out during the three weeks' examination have persuaded people that the ship was broken in two and the forward part rent asunder by an explosion from the outside.

Capt. Sampson intimated to a newspaper correspondent yesterday that the testimony was "gratifyingly complete." This might mean that an accidental cause had been discovered; but the indications, so far as the public is concerned, are all the other way. No one believes that any Spanish officials or officers of rank will be implicated, whatever may be the findings of the court.

Capt. Sampson, before leaving Havana, said the court's departure was not due to orders received, but was decided upon solely by the court itself.

The wrecking work has been very slow, but it is hoped that now, with the added facilities and the others that are to come, work will be advanced with greater rapidity.

The naval divers are still working about the wreck under the direction of Capt. Sigsbee and Lieut. Commander Wainwright, with Ensign Powelsen to make any changes in the drawings which may be called for by new discoveries.

Consul General Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and the newspaper correspondents will be photographed in a group to-day on the United States cruiser Montgomery by courtesy of Capt. Converse, the commander of that vessel, who will also be in the picture.

THE MONTGOMERY COMING BACK.

She Will Leave Havana on the Arrival of the Fern from Key West.

HAVANA, March 16.—The Fern will arrive here to-morrow, and will replace the Montgomery as the headquarters of Capt. Sigsbee and others, who are supervising the wrecking work on the Maine. The Montgomery will go to Key West soon after the arrival of the Fern.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Fern sailed for Havana from Key West this afternoon. She goes to relieve the Montgomery as a home for the officers engaged in supervising the wrecking operations in Havana Harbor.

It is stated unequivocally that the Montgomery is not withdrawn owing to any suggestion from Spanish sources that her presence is not desired. It was the announced intention of Secretary Long when the cruiser was sent to Havana to keep her there only so long as the Fern should be engaged in the work of distributing relief among the sufferers in Eastern Cuba.

This task having been performed, and owing to the return of the court of inquiry from Havana, there being fewer persons to accommodate, the Fern, which is better equipped than the Montgomery to assist in the wrecking operations, is returned to her position.

MAINE VICTIMS WITHOUT HEIRS.

Only 127 Claimants Found—Sixty-three Foreigners on Board.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—Frank H. Morris, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, is at present in Cleveland. Mr. Morris's department has charge of the work of settling the claims of the heirs of those lost by the Maine disaster.

"We have found on investigation that out of 378 men who were on the boat sixty-three were foreigners," said Mr. Morris. "Of the two hundred and fifty-three who were killed we have succeeded in getting into correspondence with one hundred and twenty-seven claimants. It will surprise you to know that less than 10 per cent. of this number had families depending on them; and many have no direct heirs."

THE BIG FLEET AT KEY WEST.

Comparison with the Force Gathered for the Virginius Affair, Which Did Not End in War.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The fleet at Key West will be augmented within the next day or two by the arrival of the gunboat Annapolis, the torpedo boat Foote, and the naval tugs Leyden and Samoset, while the gunboat Helena is now on her way from the European station under orders to report at Key West. The Helena reported her arrival to-day at Funchal, on her way to join the fleet. These and the other vessels previously ordered to that point constitute the largest assemblage of war vessels made since the demonstration following the Virginius affair, and, considering effectiveness and armament, it is the strongest assemblage of ships, for other than review purposes, since the war.

The fleet now at Key West and Tortugas is composed as follows: Armored cruiser New York, flagship; battleship Massachusetts, battleship Indiana, battleship Iowa, battleship Texas, cruiser Detroit, gunboat Nashville, cruiser Marblehead, dispatch boat Fern, torpedo boats Dupont, Cushing, Porter, Winslow, and Ericsson. To these will soon be added the five vessels now en route there. In addition to these the Montgomery is at Havana and is practically a part of the fleet; the gunboats Wilmington and Castine and cruiser Cincinnati are at Barbados, the Newport at Colon, with the Puritan, Newark, Amphitrite, and other ships of the North Atlantic squadron at points along the coast further northward.

In point of ships the fleet under Rear Admiral Case on Jan. 3, 1874, following the Virginius affair, was considerably larger, as follows: Franklin, 39 guns; Wabash, 45 guns; Colorado, 46 guns; Lancaster, 22 guns; Brooklyn, 20 guns; Congress, 16 guns; Worcester, 15 guns; Alaska, 12 guns; Ticonderoga, 12 guns; Canandaigua, 10 guns; Shenandoah, 11 guns; Juniata, 8 guns; Ossippee, 8 guns; Wachusett, 6 guns; Powhatan, 17 guns; Wyoming, 6 guns; Kansas, 3 guns; Shawmut, 3 guns; Saugus, 2 guns; Mahopac, 2 guns; Manhattan, 2 guns; Annax, 2 guns; Canonicus, 2 guns; Dictator, 2 guns; Despatch, 4 guns; Pinta, 2 guns; Fortunse, 2 guns; Mayflower, 2 guns; Iris, 2 guns, and Yuma, 2 guns.

Although formidable in its day, this aggregation was made up of the old style wooden ships, monitors which had gone through the civil war, and every available craft that could bear guns. Compared with the modern battleships and cruisers of the new navy, it was insignificant in tonnage and general effectiveness. It is noteworthy, however, that this formidable gathering of ships was at the same point as the present gathering, and during a critical period with Spain, and that it did not eventuate in war.

HELPING SUFFERING CUBANS.

Relief Work Progressing, Notwithstanding Obstacles Placed in the Way by Officials.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., March 16.—A story comes from Matanzas not only of the suffering there, but of the difficulties which the bureaucratic methods of the Spanish officials place in the way of the relief even of those who are actually starving.

For instance, a bridge has to be crossed in conveying the stores from the vessel to the warehouse. The local authorities actually tried to charge a toll for each cartload, and were only prevented by an order from the Governor. Except for the bomberos, (local firemen,) it is feared the local organizations will be partial in the work of distribution, each man trying to favor his own friends.

Advices from Sagua la Grande are meagre, but it is fair to assume that the same condition of things exists there. Fortunately, Consul Brice at Matanzas, and Consul Barker, at Sagua, are energetic men, who know the situation and have the confidence of the people and the authorities. They will do all they can to speed the relief.

At Matanzas, a Custom House officer on the wharf called out to a crowd of starving people who were crying greedily for food: "Do you think the Americans sent this food? Well, they did not. It was sent you by the rich Spanish in New York City."

If it happens that the better class of poor brush up their seedy clothing or have shoes left to wear when appealing for relief, they are apt to be headed off by the Spanish officials with the remark: "You are clean; you wear shoes, and you do not need help." But relief is being systematized all over the island, Havana included, and better results are attained each day.

CUBA'S COMING ELECTION.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 16.—Spaniards and Cubans alike are greatly interested in discussing the forthcoming elections and their probable results, whether the Conservatives will vote at all, whether racial differences outside the City of Havana will be fatal to the hopes of autonomy, and whether the outcome will be the death knell of the autonomous régime in Cuba.

The volunteers are apparently more quiet, though many of the leaders are angered by private advices from Madrid to the effect that Señor Sagasta is as firmly resolved as ever on their disarmament, but believes the publication of his intention now premature, and, therefore, conceals his real purpose.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The barometric condition, which for the past three days has been advancing northward along the Rocky Mountain slope, has turned to the east and its centre now lies to the north of Lake Huron. It will probably move to the lower St. Lawrence Valley to-day and cause high southerly winds along the New England Coast. There is considerable cloudiness from the Middle Atlantic Coast westward to the Central Mississippi Valley, extending northward to the lakes. Scattered showers have fallen through the same region. The weather remains generally fair throughout the Gulf States and the regions west of the Mississippi River. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, and is high throughout all Eastern and Southern districts; it has fallen sharply in the Far Northwest. Threatening and unsettled weather is indicated for New England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, probably clearing weather during the day in the two latter districts. Fair weather is indicated elsewhere. The temperature will rise on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts and will fall in the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the districts to the westward.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	28	38	44
6 A. M.	24	36	42
9 A. M.	23	39	50
12 M.	24	41	53
4 P. M.	31	42	50
6 P. M.	28	41	47
9 P. M.	24	41	42
12 P. M.	22	42	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅝
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1897	25½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 and at 8 P. M., 84. The maximum temperature was 44 degrees at 1:45 P. M., and the minimum 36 degrees at 6 A. M.

Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av.—Adv.

SPAIN'S INQUIRY ANSWERED

Assurances of Friendship Coupled with a Determination to Protect American Interests.

CONCERN FELT IN WASHINGTON

The President Alone Apparently Not Affected by the Communication of the Spanish Legation—Excitement Renewed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the war preparations being made by the United States, the assembling of ships at Key West, the purchase of cruisers abroad, and the emergency measures in the War and Navy Departments have come to the official attention of the Spanish Government, and the views of the Spanish Cabinet thereon have been communicated to the State Department. This has not taken the form of protest, however, as it does not appear that the Spanish Government claims or asserts the right to question such internal measures as the United States may adopt, even though they be of a character to indicate preparations for war. It is rather by way of representations, conveyed in a friendly spirit and without threat, as to the serious influences which these preparations will have in encouraging the Cuban insurgents at the moment when the autonomy plan is to have its crucial trial through the Cuban elections, and in this way defeat the reforms Premier Sagasta is seeking to carry out. It has been specially pointed out that the presence of a large fleet of United States warships at Key West cannot be regarded as a friendly measure, as the sending of ships was officially represented to be when the Maine went to Havana and the Viscaya returned the complimentary visit.

In short, the presence of this extensive fleet near Cuba, together with the war measures taken by the United States, are regarded by Spain as seriously prejudicial to the policy of autonomy which Spain and the United States have alike approved, and an indirect encouragement to the insurgents in defeating the desires of both Governments for the success of that policy. Finally, and in the same spirit of friendly representation rather than of protest, Spain has pointed out that a war by the United States against Spain under such circumstances would be unjustifiable before the world, and a crime against humanity and civilization.

The representations contain no reference whatever to the Maine disaster or to redress or indemnity therefor.

The news of these Spanish representations has caused a renewal of the excitement over the Cuban controversy. After several days of great confidence that matters were being directed so as to make it possible to reach a settlement without a renewal of the excitement that has at times been manifested, there was a revival to-day of concern, both at the Executive and the Congress ends of the avenue.

The disturbed feeling was not altogether explicable. The President was as calm and as confident of peace as ever. If others were affected to anxiety by the communication received from the Spanish Legation, the President was not affected by this anxiety.

While the statement is not obtained officially, it is understood the reply to Spain is a renewal of former assurances of friendship and of the entirely pacific objects for the assembling of the fleet at Key West, although this assurance is said to have been coupled with an explanation that the Government of the United States is determined that American interests in Cuba shall be protected, and that the armament of the Nation must be ready for enforcing protection if it shall become necessary.

A member of the Cabinet who talked concerning the Spanish hint that our fleet be withdrawn from Key West said to-day that the objection of Spain to the presence of the fleet at Key West was unreasonable. "It disturbs Cuba about as little at Key West as it would if it were at Fort Monroe. The papers in Cuba are not permitted to print the news about the fleet. If it was desired that the inhabitants of the island should be absolutely ignorant of the existence of the fleet the Spanish censor would keep them ignorant. As for the insurgents, except a few of them who live in the cities and preserve a strict silence about their preferences, they never see newspapers, and most of them could not read papers if they could see them. There was little reason in the request, and there is less for us to pay attention to it."

WAR TALK IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Grosvenor Denies that the President Desires an Early Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the House to-day Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) emphatically denied the report that the President desired an early adjournment of Congress in order that he might effect a settlement with Spain without Congressional interference.

This denial was made in response to some remarks on the Cuban question made by Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) while the House was in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Cochran's speech followed a debate on the Hawaiian question, in which Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) spoke against annexation and Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) for it.

At the close of Mr. Adams's remarks, Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.,) made a short speech, in which he predicted that Hawaii would be annexed at this session, and that we would not go to war with Spain. "The Administration," said Mr. Lewis, "is trying to see how close it can go to the line of war without crossing in the hope that under the cry of patriotism the people at the approaching Congressional elections may forget their wrongs and rally to its support."

Then came Mr. Cochran. In commenting on the situation he said that those who stood close to the stock tickers in London and New York seemed to be more powerful than the united and the solemn voice of the American people, which for months had been crying out for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents. Stock jobbery on two continents had so far proved to be the only actual intervention in Cuban affairs.

"Do you not believe we should recognize the independence of Cuba?" asked Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)

"I do not," replied Mr. Cochran. "The recognition of belligerency could clothe the insurgents with sufficient power to negotiate honorable peace. If we should intervene our troubles would have just begun. I fear if the Administration should intervene it would be as the attorney of the bondholders, rather than as the friend of the insurgents."

In conclusion Mr. Cochran referred to the current rumor that the President desired an immediate adjournment of Congress in order that he might be able to settle the Spanish affair without interference from Congress.

Grosvenor Makes a Denial.

Mr. Grosvenor replied to this immediately. At first he spoke in a semi-humorous vein. He desired, he said, to make a brief statement in reply to the story which was floating around to the effect that the President was about to take the House of Representatives by the throat, abolish the United States Senate, and proceed to the settlement of all our foreign complications without the aid of the representatives of the people.

"It should be remembered," he said, "in weighing such reports that Congress was an independent power, the existence of which could not be ended under the Constitution. It would probably continue longer than the Cuban question. Within the last thirty days the sensational press of the country," he said, "had put forth propositions ten times more absurd and stupendous than this, yet they had not attracted the attention this had." Mr. Grosvenor said he spoke of [illegible] matter with some hesitation, because in reading the newspapers he sometimes doubted his independent existence; when he spoke for himself they insisted he spoke for somebody else. He did not pretend to know more than the humblest citizen, yet, he said, he took the responsibility of stating that the suggestion that the President had fixed a date for the adjournment of Congress or desired to fix a date or had expressed a hope that Congress would adjourn by a certain date was absolutely without foundation and ridiculous in the bargain. Congress could not adjourn except by a majority vote of its members, and he had no doubt that every member, responsible to his conscience and his country, would do his duty as he saw it in the matter of adjournment as in everything else.

Spain Always Our Enemy.

Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio) expressed his amazement that the Republican side of the House has been so long silent in the face of the outrages and indignities heaped upon this Government and upon the flag by Spain. He could not understand why the Maine had been sent to Havana Harbor. It was said to have been the act of one friendly nation toward another.

"Mr. Chairman," he continued, "no foot of water or land over which the Spanish flag ever floated has been for one hour friendly to the American Government. [Applause.] From the hour of the birth of the Nation Spain has been hostile to us. The recollections that come to us should bring the blush of shame, humiliation, mortification, remorse, and anger to the cheek of every American upon this floor. Think of the Virginius case and say that Spain has any idea of being friendly to this Government! Her line is a crimson thread running through the centuries, a line of deceit and treachery to this Government and every other she could deceive or rob. In 1873, when she attempted to murder fifty-three Americans but only succeeded in killing twelve, Grant—God bless his name and all honor to his courage and manhood, his bravery, and his Americanism!—was ready to intervene. Hamilton Fish said that the nation that would permit such an outrage to go unpunished was not fit to live. Yet sixteen months elapsed, and then this Government made a compromise that will be a stain and blot upon its escutcheon for a thousand years and accepted $80,000 to pay for the insult to its honor.

"Why, for the same reasons that prevail now, I love the President of the United States. He is a son of Ohio, and I know if left to himself he would exercise his judgment, his honesty, and his patriotism, as perhaps no other man in the country would do, but as he is, with a trocha drawn about him that would require the strength, the courage, and the genius of a god to surmount, he, too, will take the position of Grant and Fish and see humiliation and disgrace perch upon our banner. A few days ago we surrendered the rights of Congress by voting to the President an emergency fund of $50,000,000. If war was not upon us, we had no right to make that appropriation. The President should give back to this House the confidence we reposed in him. Why does not the Administration explain to this side of the House the emergency? I look across to the other side to my honorable colleague, [Mr. Grosvenor.] I grasp his hand in every patriotic act and move he makes, but I say that it is commonly understood throughout the land and by the public that he has the ear of the President and is in his counsels, yet no word comes across the political aisle. We on this side are ready to go forward, but we demand what we ought to have had, free speech and an honest understanding of the situation, that we may know and ask of the President 'What of the hour?'"

This closed the Cuban discussion.

CUBAN OFFICER WANTS AN ARMY.

Col. Rivera Calls on Adjt. Gen. Corbin About an Invasion.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday received a military visitor who said he was fresh from the battlefields of Cuba and desired to arrange with him for the immediate investment of the Port of Havana. He was dressed in a military uniform of green cloth and said he was ready to take the field at once. He gave his name as Lieut. Col. Jorge A. Rivera y Mones, Fourth Army Corps, Cuban Army, and said he had come from Gen. Mayria Rodrigues, second in command.

To use his own words, he "was just from the field and had blood on his boots," and he gave every indication of being earnest and eager for the fray. What he desired was an army of 5,000 men from the United States with which to begin the invasion of Cuba, and his plan was to fire on Morro Castle and sack the vicinity of Havana. Gen. Corbin treated him courteously and said he would see him later about the army of invasion.

FATHER MALONE FOR PEACE.

He Applauds President McKinley's Efforts to Avert a War.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 16.—A notable address touching the Cuban situation was made here to-day by Father T. H. Malone of Denver, at a meeting in celebration of the centennial of the Irish revolution of 1798. Special trains were run by the railroads from all over Northern Illinois. Ex-Attorney General Moloney presided. The other speakers were Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago and Father O'Reilly of the Peoria Cathedral. Father Malone said:

"The history of Ireland, sad and heartrending in so many of its phases, inspires Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen to sympathize deeply with all people struggling to be free. Yet the horrors of war are so appalling that only the greatest reasons should impel any Government to detract from the ways of peace. Good citizens deplore the charges and insinuations that the Chief Executive of this Nation is swayed in dealing with the Cuban question by the influence of the money power.

"I did not vote for McKinley, but I give willing expression on this occasion to the opinion that he seeks a peaceful solution of the difficulties that now threaten us, simply and solely because he has at heart the best interest of all the people—that of the artisan in the shop and the laborer on the street, as well as that of the millionaire. In applauding Mr. McKinley for his honorable attempts to give us peace, with honor, we are neither Populists, Democrats, Republicans, but American citizens all."

THE CITIZENS' UNION ACTS.

A Committee of Fifty Provided For to Carry on a Crusade Against the Ellsworth Bill.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five of the Citizens' Union at 42 East Twenty-third Street, last night, the plan and policy of organization as submitted by the Committee of Seven, for governing local organizations and encouraging the formation of affiliated clubs, was thoroughly discussed and finally adopted. This resolution was also adopted:

"Whereas, The so-called Ellsworth bill, introduced in the Legislature to remove the present Rapid Transit Commission and to replace it by a so-called bi-partisan commission, is an expedient vicious in principle, and which tends to degrade our municipal politics; therefore,

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union calls upon every organization of the city interested in good government, and every citizen of this State, to co-operate in an earnest effort to prevent the enactment of a measure which would imperil the carrying forward of our greatest municipal enterprise by placing it in the hands of the political machines; and further,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be authorized to appoint a committee of fifty citizens to oppose this measure before the Legislature, and in such other ways as may be necessary.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 16.—The works of the Fairfield Rubber Company, in the town of Fairfield, were damaged to the amount of $15,000 by fire this evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:20 A. M.—219 Rivington Street, A. Jacobs; damage slight.

171 Norfolk Street, H. Bloom; damage slight.

11:35 A. M.—250 Eldridge Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

12:55 P. M.—1,518 Lexington Avenue, A. Fisher; damage slight.

1:35 P. M.—50 West End Avenue, Dora Kaltman; damage, $10.

1:50 P. M.—2,550 Eighth Avenue, T. Lindeward; damage slight.

3 P. M.—771 First Avenue, John Tendwood; damage, $15.

4 P. M.—598 Hudson Street, Carson & Co.; damage, $40.

4 P. M.—53 Clinton Street, S. Browning; damage, $100.

4:10 P. M.—2 East Fifteenth Street, Ernest W. Eager; damage, $60,000.

4:30 P. M.—216 Forsyth Street, M. Weber; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—447 Water Street, Andrew Rosa; damage, $5.

PEACEFUL TALK IN SPAIN

Conciliatory Newspaper Article Ridiculing the Idea that the Spaniards Want War.

SUPPOSED TO BE INSPIRED

Suggestion that This Country and Spain Each Make Concessions and So Pacify Cuba and Tranquilize Europe.

MADRID, March 16.—El Heraldo, in a very conciliatory article, supposed in official circles to be inspired, after pooh-poohing the "fiction that Spain desires to provoke a war," says:

"If the United States really wishes peace and Spain is resolved to maintain it, let each go half way, and the pacification of Cuba and the tranquility of Europe will be accomplished."

SPANISH NEWSPAPER FURY.

Correo Says We Do Not Reckon with the Live Forces of Spain—The Imparcial Strikes at Gen. Lee.

MADRID, March 5.—Correo quotes the following from the Correspondencia Militar:

"'Raising its voice, the Yankee Government already speaks of ultimata and declarations of war. They judge the spirit of the Spanish people by the flabbiness of her rulers, and insult one or the other with the insolence of a bully in front of a weakling incapable of self-defense. This is a great mistake the North American Republic commits.

"'If our Government commits the indignity of even considering the payment of the indemnity with which we are threatened; if an ultimatum be sent us and is made public, then will come the explosion, and there will then be no way of avoiding war, for the glove will not be picked up by the Government, but by the people of Spain, by the army, by the live forces of the country, by all who represent anything in the nation.'

"That," says Correo, "is our opinion, too. And we furthermore think the live forces of the country should not go to sleep. For the Correspondencia Militar is right in supposing they will send us an ultimatum; that they will demand an indemnity, and that the Government will swallow its pride and pay up. Therefore the glove already lies handy for picking up."

The Liberal calls attention to the alleged fact that very nearly the whole European press has taken the side of Spain "in the disputes pending between it and the United States." The moral support thus given to Spain will, it thinks, have its effect on Washington, and will "restrain it from giving effect to the extreme measures urged upon it by a small and unscrupulous section of the American people."

"But should we be mistaken," the Liberal adds, "we shall face with firmness and serenity whatever situation may arise, not through any provocation of ours, but through the intemperance of others. Universal opinion recognizes our right and renders us justice. Nothing prevents our doing our duty and of arriving, against everything and every one, at the noble end we have set ourselves."

The Imparcial to-day devotes its leading article to the United States Consul General in Cuba, Fitzhugh Lee. It remarks that he is "a factor in the Cuban problem to which sufficient attention has not been paid," adding:

"In no capital of Europe would a full-blown Ambassador be allowed to do what this Consular Agent indulges in with impunity in Cuba. The said gentleman lets no chance go by of showing in what quarter lie his sympathies and good-will. Does any difficulty arise between his country and Spain, he increases it; does friction arise between the two countries, he does his best to add to it; his reports are always hostile to our cause, and very often full of falsehood. The insurgents look upon him as a protector, the Spaniards as an enemy. A paper of his own country has hinted, many European papers have stated, that he belongs to the syndicate who wish to buy up Cuba, and every indication points to the truth of this statement. His malevolence against our country is so marked that it has been noted even by the New York press, which is in no way predisposed in our favor.

"It is therefore not surprising that English, French, and German papers have frequently asked: 'Why does not Spain request the United States to replace an official who, far from being a bond of union between the two countries, is an open element of discord and strife?'

"That is the question we, too, ask. Is our Government so timid and frightened that it dare not present such a petition to a Government with which it assures us it is on friendly terms? If that friendship really existed the United States would find no difficulty in relieving an official who far from improving that friendship does his level best daily to interrupt it. Furthermore, as Lee was sent to Havana by Cleveland, and it is usual to have a clean sweep of functionaries with a new President, McKinley must have plenty of adherents who would admirably suit the post.

"Undoubtedly one of the first questions that must be raised in the new Cortes is the most incorrect conduct of this Consular Agent. The Spanish Government very properly hastened to relieve Señor Dupuy de Lome of his duties for making a diplomatic false step in no way comparable in its effects to those constantly committed by Mr. Lee. Why, therefore, should not our Government ask for a like reciprocity?"

The Imparcial yesterday derided its contemporaries for taking seriously the announcement of the arrival of an American squadron at Hongkong. It then proceeded to analyze the vessels composing the squadron, described as "the ironclads Olympia, Boston, Concord, Raleigh, and Petrel," and said:

"There is not an ironclad among them, and the squadron is scarcely of force sufficient to make the Spanish power in the Philippines tremble."

"Why, then," it asks, "has this Yankee squadron assembled off Hongkong, for they are not in the habit of doing things without a reason? The reply is that it is done with the same motive with which another squadron has been sent to Lisbon, in which squadron there is only one even middle-class boat, the San Francisco, which the Maria Teresa could account for in half an hour. The Americans want to make us believe that not only Cuba and the Philippines, but also our own shores would be in danger. The Americans are playing a game of chess with us, and have put an extra piece on the board. Moreover, they play boldly, trusting in the funkiness of our Government."

HAVANA PRESS JUBILANT.

Their Dispatches Announce the Intervention of European Powers.

HAVANA, March 16.—The local newspapers jubilantly publish cable dispatches from Europe declaring that the Triple Alliance, as well as Russia and France, has notified the United States that no interference in Cuba will be permitted. Emperor William seems specially relied upon to prevent intervention.

Yesterday Señor Congosto, the Secretary General, was much exercised over a report received by the Government that the Prince of Wales had declared that England would support the United States and intervene with her fleet if necessary. He was also informed that, in consequence of this, English flags were flying everywhere in New York City, English plays being presented in all the theatres, and "God Save the Queen" and other British national airs rendered by all the orchestras.

Señor Congosto did not, however, get a confirmation of this story from either the American or British Consuls in Havana, though this correspondent has seen cable messages from London to several English tobacco merchants telling them to leave the island at once, and hinting that war seems inevitable.

SALE OF CUBA IMPOSSIBLE.

Statement that No Spanish Chamber Would Accept Any Price.

MADRID, March 16. — A semi-official agency to-day published the following announcement:

"It is useless to talk of the sale of Cuba. The question could not be arranged except by Parliament, and it is impossible that any Spanish Chamber would agree to sell the island at any price."

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A feeling of irritability has been developed by discussion of the reported intention of a syndicate to secure the adoption by the President of a plan to buy Cuba and to guarantee the payment of the Cuban debt. Mr. J. J. McCook has been here a good deal of the time, and has been spoken of as having impressed many persons with the force of his proposition to take Cuba off the hands of the Spanish Government by some such an arrangement. It cannot be ascertained that the President has at any time, directly or indirectly, approved the plan.

He has only considered it. Senator Hanna has been referred to as sanctioning the purchase plan, but he declares that he has had nothing to do with it. He places reliance upon the President to find a way out of the difficulties now confronting the Nation without recourse to fighting.

THE
KNABE
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SPAIN'S FINANCIAL BURDENS.

Newspapers Think a Fresh Loan Could Be Raised as Easily as Was Done a Year Ago.

MADRID, March 16.—The financial press comments upon the facility with which Spain has supported the heavy financial burdens incurred on account of the insurrections in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, and points out that although, since Señor Sagasta has been Premier, the cost of the wars have exceeded 300,000,000 pesetas, the note circulation of the Bank of Spain has only increased from 1,174,920,306 to 1,259,630,650 pesetas. Thereupon the press asserts no one doubts that if a fresh loan is required, it could be raised as easily as was the case with the loan raised a year ago.

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

A Gain of 1 1-4 in London and a Sharp Rally in Paris.

LONDON, March 16.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish fours were quoted at 55⅝, against 53¼, the closing price of yesterday. Spanish fours closed at 54⅝, a net gain of 1¼ over yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, March 16.—Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day were quoted at 53 13-16. Yesterday the closing price was 53. The final quotation of Spanish fours to-day was 54 5-16, against 53 13-16 yesterday.

After the close of the Bourse Spanish fours advanced sharply to 55¼, the bears covering, favorably affecting the whole list.

MADRID, March 16.—The quotation of Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day was 74.80, against 75, the closing price of yesterday.

LONDON WOULD NOT LEND.

Rothschilds Deny the Report that Spain Is Trying to Get a Loan.

LONDON, March 16.—A private telegram has been received here from New York, asking whether it is true that Spain is trying to raise a loan of £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) in London, and it is reported that the Rothschilds replied denying the report, and adding that Spain could not raise any money in London.

LA LUCHA BLAMES THE TRUSTS.

Havana Newspaper Recalls Spain's Neutrality in the Civil War.

HAVANA, March 16.—La Lucha, in its leading editorial this afternoon, says it is unable to explain the bellicose attitude of the United States and inclines to the belief that this is the fault of business syndicates, like the Sugar Trust, or due to some new desire to annex Cuba, which has "changed the physiognomy of the American people." It claims that Spain has done nothing to hurt the pride of the United States, and refers to the friendliness of Spain for the American colonies when they were fighting England, and also to the "strict neutrality maintained during the civil war."

La Lucha says it can only explain the help given the insurgents from American sources during the present insurrection in Cuba by "defective law, varying in the different States of the American Union." The editorial says, in concluding:

"The end of the journey will show which nation has the more to lose in a contest that may come now. No doubt Spain does not fear war. Public opinion, if not demanding, does not repel hostilities. It is believed by many that this way is the only means of reaching an end of the present knotty state of affairs."

CAMPOS ANSWERS AN INQUIRY.

Has Not Said War Would Be Preferable to the Present Situation.

MADRID, March 16.—It is announced that Gen. Martinez Campos has received from three American journals telegrams asking him if it were true that he had said war with the United States was preferable to the present situation. The General is reported as replying that he had not said so, but that had he done so he should not have felt bound to communicate the fact to North American journals.

The Correo blames the General for not having said what has been attributed to him, and for having sent any answer at all to the American papers.

RICH PRESENT FOR GEN. WEYLER.

Steel Plate with a Statement of His Military Life May Be Chosen.

MADRID, March 16.—At a meeting of Señor Romero Robledo's friends, among the late Deputies and Senators, it was resolved to present Gen. Weyler with an object of art, the value of which should exceed 125,000 pesetas. Señors Luque, Orderez, Muru y Carratala, and Bergamin were deputed to select the object of art, which will probably take the shape of a steel plate, on which will be inscribed in letters of gold a statement of the military life of the General.

Spanish Trade Treaty Progressing.

LONDON, March 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Customs Commission, at its meeting to-day, (Wednesday,) approved the report relative to the basis of the treaty of commerce with the United States. Spain will concede certain reductions in tariff on condition that the United States grants benefits under the reciprocity clauses of the Dingley law."

Lispenard Stewart in Havana.

HAVANA, March 16.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day by the Olivette were Lispenard Stewart and Dudley G. Gunter of New York.

Hackensack is Generous.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 16.—The benefit entertainment for the Cuban Relief Fund, arranged by the German societies of Hackensack, took place to-night. Early in the evening the Hackensack Liedertafel, Concordia Singing Society, Krieger Bund, Schuetzen Company, and Harmonie Dramatic Association marched through the streets headed by the Hackensack Brass Band. Following the parade was a concert, and after this dancing. Great enthusiasm was manifested during the concert when a number of little girls sang National songs and beat time with small American and Cuban flags. About $300 was realized. The money will be turned over to Mayor Clarendon for the purchase of supplies for Cuba.

A Boy Shoots His Room Mate.

Henry Roth fifteen years old, a grocer's clerk, rooming with Albert Schwacke, twenty-five years old, at 463 West Forty-seventh Street, a grocery clerk also, shot Schwacke in the breast last night while carelessly handling a revolver. Schwacke is in a critical condition in Bellevue, and Roth is locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Fast Goelet Steam Yacht Mayflower Bought by the Government.

OTHER FLEET BOATS OFFERED

Among Them Are Perry Belmont's Satanella, the Vamoose, and the Now Then—Work of the Inspection Board Here.

Only two members of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers, Capt. Rodgers and Lieut. Commander Kelley, remained in the city yesterday. Neither of them arrived at the offices of the board in the Army Building until nearly noon, having been detained, it was said, in conference with ship and yacht owners up town. Lieut. Commander Kelley was limping about, having sprained his ankle Tuesday on board the Cromwell Line boat Creole.

The members of the board were visited about noon by Mr. Manning, the yacht agent, accompanied by seven or eight yacht owners, who were there to tell Capt. Rodgers that they would sell their boats for a nominal price or turn them over to the Government at any time for service against Spain. The names and measurements of the yachts were taken, and the owners were told that the vessels might be called for at any time.

Among the vessels submitted were the fast steam launches Vamoose and Now Then. These famous flyers, which would make ideal harbor dispatch boats in case of hostilities, will in all probability be placed in the Government service immediately after hostilities open if war is declared. The Vamoose is owned by F. T. Morrill and the Now Then by Louis Lauterbach. They will probably be formally inspected and accepted at an early day.

It was said yesterday that the members of the board who are in Boston and Philadelphia are also devoting their attention to the inspection of small boats.

The steam yacht Mayflower, owned by the estate of Ogden Goelet, has already been purchased for a torpedo boat or a dispatch boat. The vessel now lies at John Robins's docks in the Erie Basin, but it is expected she will be taken to the navy yard to-day. Constructors Bowles has received instructions and plans for fitting out the yacht for this service.

Availability of the Mayflower.

The Mayflower is considerably larger than the dispatch boat Dolphin. She was built in Scotland by Thompson last year, is of 2,400 tons displacement, 320 feet long, has a beam of 37.6 feet and a draught of 17.6 feet. She has twin screws and is rated a seventeen-knot vessel. She is equipped with all modern appliances, searchlights, an electric plant, distillers, and evaporators. She has already a small but effective battery aboard, composed of two three-pounder Hotchkiss guns, two one-pounders, and two machine guns. Gatling guns are also to be placed on board of her, as well as two torpedo outfits. It is believed that the Government paid in the neighborhood of $500,000 for her. It came to be known yesterday afternoon that the board had inspected the Mayflower last Monday. It will take only a short time to make the necessary alterations in the yacht to fit her for the requirements of the navy.

It is said that the object of the Navy Department in purchasing such craft as the Mayflower is to provide as quickly as possible a number of picket boats of good speed and seagoing ability to act as scouts, and also to aid the iron-clads and more expensive vessels in operations against torpedo boats. The board has found the general condition of the vessels inspected of a higher standard than they expected, but all the definite conclusions of the board respecting the names of the vessels inspected, &c., are kept absolutely secret. The conclusions of the body are sent directly to Washington.

Commander Stayton at Work.

Capt. Rodgers and Commander Kelley yesterday had a long talk with Commander Stayton of the Naval Militia. Commander Stayton is a former naval officer, and is now practically under orders from the Navy Department. He said on leaving the offices of the board:

"I am now looking for material for primary mines and fast yachts which can be used as torpedo boats. We want boats of the class of the Vamoose to send out torpedoes. I think I can find a half dozen boats that will satisfy the demands, and they will be put under orders as soon as hostilities begin."

The American Line steamship St. Louis left her dock for Southampton on schedule time yesterday morning. There was more interest in her sailing than there had been heretofore on account of the fact that the Government had been undecided until the last moment whether or not to keep the vessel here ready for instant use as an auxiliary cruiser in case of a declaration of war between the United States and Spain. The pier was packed with people two hours before the sailing time and the police had all they could do to keep the crowds in order. It was said that Lieut. Commander Emory of the navy would go on board the vessel, ready to take instant command in case hostilities opened, but he could not be seen, and the officers of the company declared that he was not on board.

The Inspection Board yesterday sent a letter to Perry Belmont, owner of the yacht Satanella, asking for all the information possible regarding her. In sending the information requested, Mr. Belmont placed the yacht at the disposal of the Government for such service as may be required.

Looking Up Boston Boats.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Engineer A. F. Dickson and Lieut. Nathan Sargent of the United States Board on Auxiliary Cruisers arrived here to-day from New York. They came to make arrangements for steamers flying the American flag running out of this port to be turned into auxiliary cruisers, transport ships, or supply ships in the event of war with Spain.

The steamship lines flying the American flag with agents in this city are five in number, the Baltimore Line, the Clyde, or Charleston, Line, the Philadelphia Line, the Metropolitan Line, and the Savannah Line. These lines control twenty steamers, all fast boats of good size, and, possibly with the exception of one, it is thought could be turned into swift commerce destroyers, effectively armed.

New Signaling System Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The equipment bureau of the Navy Department has prepared itself for the equipment at short notice of any vessels of the auxiliary navy that may be acquired with the most approved signaling devices now employed. The department has discarded the well-known Ardois system, and has adopted in its place the Boughton system of colored-light signaling. The latter instruments are made in Buffalo, are regarded as an improvement upon the Ardois system, and Capt. Bradford, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has placed in New York a good supply of the necessary parts of the device. The new system is believed to resemble the Ardois in that it employs about four colored lights placed upon the signal masts, which are controlled by an electric keyboard from the deck.

THE CARLO ALBERTO OURS.

Admiral Brin Gives the Impression that This Country Has Bought the Italian Cruiser.

LONDON, March 17.—According to a special dispatch from Rome, Admiral Brin, the Italian Minister of Marine, in an ambiguous reply in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, gave the impression that the United States had purchased the armored cruiser Carlo Alberto.

The Carlo Alberto is a steel armored cruiser of 6,500 tons, 325 feet long, 59 feet in the beam, and with a maximum draught of 22 feet 11 inches, and was built at Spezia in 1896.

She has a speed of twenty knots; her normal coal supply is a thousand tons, and her complement is 460 men. She carries twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, six 4.7-inch, two 2.9-inch, ten 2.2-inch, ten 1.4-inch guns, and two Maxims. She has five torpedo tubes.

BRAZILIAN BOATS OURS NOW.

Contracts for Sale of the Amazonas and Abrouall Signed.

LONDON, March 16.—The final contract providing for the sale of the warships Amazonas and Almirante Abrouall to the United States has been signed. The price is something over £500,000 ($2,500,000) for both ships. An American crew is expected here from Lisbon to-night to take possession of the Amazonas on Friday. Her Brazilian crew will go to Newcastle to man the Aquidaban, which the Brazilian Government, according to dispatches received to-day, will not sell. It is added that Brazil will not sell any more warships for the present, except the two coast-defense ships, the Marshal Deodoro and Marshal Floriano, which are being built in France.

The Abrouall cannot be completed for six weeks.

It is learned that there has been spirited bidding between the United States and Spain for the Amazonas and Abrouall up to the last, and the outcome was actually doubtful until the contracts were signed. The action of Brazil in this matter is said to have been influenced by a desire to repay the good offices of the United States Government during the Mello revolution. Moreover, it is said that Brazil strongly sympathizes with the Cubans.

Chile May Not Sell the O'Higgins.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was reluctantly admitted to-day at the Navy Department that the chance for getting the O'Higgins, the Chilean armored cruiser, had about disappeared. Chile, it is believed, will not sell to Spain. There is a strong impression that Chilean dislike of the United States, that has existed since Mr. Blaine's administration of the Department of State under President Garfield, and which was intensified during the last revolution, has prevented the closing of a bargain for the vessel. "Much as they hate Spain," said a naval officer who was in service at Valparaiso during the Balmaceda revolution, "they dislike us more. There was never much reason for believing they would do anything to strengthen our navy."

Want the Amazonas Named Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Prominent State officials and citizens of this city have petitioned Secretary Long of the Navy Department to change the name of the Amazonas, the war vessel purchased from Brazil, to the Albany, this being the native city of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine.

Commander Brownson in London.

LONDON, March 16.—Commander W. H. Brownson, the special commissioner of the United States Navy Department for the inspection and selection for purchase of warships, arrived here to-day. He expressed himself as gratified to learn that the American Government had purchased the Brazilian cruisers Amazonas and Abrouall. Commander Brownson went immediately to the United States Embassy, where he had a conference with Lieut. Colwell, the naval attaché.

Spain Tries to Buy Old Boats.

BERLIN, March 16.—Señor Sandoval, the Spanish agent, is negotiating for the purchase of a number of old and slow steamers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

CHOOSING AN AMBULANCE SHIP.

Plant Line Steamer Grand Duchess Inspected at Newport News.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy returned today from Newport News, where he went to examine into the practicability of converting the Plant Line steamer Grand Duchess into an ambulance or hospital ship for the use of the navy in the event of hostilities with Spain. This steamer, which Gen. Van Reypen says is large, roomy, and airy, formerly plied between New York and Savannah, but was laid up because of the disarrangement of her boilers.

So far as accommodations are concerned, the vessel, after some necessary work, would make an admirable ambulance ship, but the lack of boilers, which it would take several months to replace, limits her adaptability for use at the present time. The Surgeon General has in view several other ships, which with but a limited expenditure of money could be changed into ambulance ships, but he will be compelled to await the report of the special board which is examining into the question of auxiliary cruisers before taking any action.

There is no room aboard the ordinary battleship, says Gen. Van Reypen, for the accumulation of wounded men, because of the manner in which they are cut up into a large number of rooms and apartments. Accompanying a fleet of vessels engaged in war should be an ambulance ship, with adequate accommodations for treating the sick and wounded, with the least possible jar and movement, and which, flying the flag of the Geneva Convention, would be free from harm from the fire of any of the ships. When filled with the wounded they would be taken to the nearest port practicable for treatment. Gen. Van Reypen has the plans for a ship of this kind fully prepared, a description of which he read at the recent international medical congress at Moscow.

Capt. Sigsbee's Cook Here.

Henry Williams, the colored cook of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, who was on board the battleship when she was blown up, arrived here yesterday from Key West on the steamer Leona. He was slightly wounded in the left side. He absolutely refused to talk for publication, and reported at once on board the receiving ship Vermont at the Navy Yard.

CAST-IRON PROJECTILES WANTED.

Advertisement for Shell to be Used by Seacoast Cannon.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The War Department is making ready for another big contract looking to the procurement of a lot of shot and shell. An advertisement has just been issued calling for "cast-iron projectiles for seacoast cannon." The bids are made returnable next Monday at 3 o'clock at the Ordnance Office, War Department. The shot and shell are of the heaviest description, 187 10-inch solid shot, 910 12-inch mortar shells weighing 800 pounds each, and 500 12-inch mortar shells weighing 1,000 pounds each, being wanted.

These projectiles are entirely different to the million dollars' worth ordered yesterday. Those were wrought steel shot and shell, known as armor piercers, and intended for attack upon battleships, mon-[illegible] lightly armored or unarmored [illegible] also for deck piercing, being fired from mortars with a plunging fire into the decks of vessels lying out at sea. Being of cast metal, those projectiles, it is expected, will be much cheaper than the armor piercers already ordered.

CANTON HAS A REGIMENT.

Provisional Organization to be Called "The President's Own."

CANTON, Ohio, March 16.—Officers have been named for the regiment of provisional troops organized in this city, to be known as "The President's Own."

The regiment is composed of more than 600 volunteers, including some of the best young men of the city. All of the selections of staff officers are subject to the approval of Gov. Bushnell. All the officers have had military training. Harry Frease, who commanded Company I of the Eighth Ohio National Guard, is named as Colonel. He was commander of the Canton troop that did service in leading the McKinley delegations about the city. James McKinley, nephew of the President, is Sergeant. The Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has volunteered to be chaplain.

Within twenty-four hours after a call for troops is made, should such call come, the Canton regiment will be ready to march. Members are adjusting their life policies, making wills, and transacting other important business preparatory to starting for the scene of conflict.

MOVING ARTILLERY TO THE SEA.

Contracts to Carry Three Batteries from Fort Riley Cost $6,000.

CHICAGO, March 16.—"I expect that the artillery batteries ordered from Fort Riley, Kansas, to points on the Atlantic Coast will move this evening," said Department Quartermaster Lee at army headquarters to-day, referring to the acceptance of the railroad bids for the removal of the soldiers. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road will carry one battery from the Kansas post to Fort Monroe. The Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis will transport a battery to Fort Jackson, New Orleans, and the same road secured the contract for carrying the third battery to Savannah, Ga. The three contracts aggregate $6,000.

ARMY ASKS FOR $7,225,000.

Secretary Alger Makes Requisitions on the Emergency Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Alger has made requisitions on the President for two large allotments from the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the National defense.

One is for $5,000,000 for the use of the Engineer Department of the army in the completion of certain fortification works along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, now in progress, and the other is for $2,225,000 for the use of the Ordnance Department of the army in the acquirement of arms and ammunition. Pretty much all of this money is needed to cover contracts already made by the military establishment.

ARMY NEEDS MORE DOCTORS.

Secretary Alger Asks the House to Provide for Them.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Alger sent to the House to-day an urgent request for an increase in the Medical Corps of the army, which has become absolutely necessary through the additions to the artillery forces and by the garrisoning of the numerous small posts.

At the present time, the Secretary says, several military posts which are garrisoned by a full regiment or more, and which should have three medical officers, have but two.

Gen. Miles at Willets Point.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff inspected Willets Point, on the Long Island shore, above Whitestone, yesterday. He arrived on the steamer General Meigs, and was greeted with a salute. The men in the fort were drawn up to receive him. It was the first time Gen. Miles had been to the fort. He remained until about 3 o'clock, and then returned to the city. The General expressed himself as highly pleased with the fortifications.

Sidney Low Praises Americans.

LONDON, March 16.—Sidney Low, formerly editor of The St. James's Gazette, has written a long letter from New York, extolling the moderation of the Americans on the subject of Cuba and declaring the British "would not have endured such savagery at their doors," adding: "the Spaniards would have been cleared out of Cuba, bag and baggage, long ago."

Gen. Greely Comes to New York.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has gone to New York City for a visit of some days. While there it is probable he will make arrangements for the work of connecting by means of telegraph and telephone lines the various fortifications in the harbor of New York.

North Carolina Has 245,000 Men.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16.—Gov. Russell to-day received a message from President McKinley asking how many troops the State could furnish in case of hostilities. The reply of the Governor gave 245,000 as the number.

FREE SCHOLARSHIP LAW VOID.

Missouri Supreme Court Decides for Taxed Corporations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 16.—The Missouri Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gante, to-day declared the Missouri State University Free Scholarship law unconstitutional. This law provided for the collection of a special tax on corporations and on patent medicine and collateral tax of inheritance to establish free scholarships in the State University.

The corporations paid the tax under protest and executors of estates resented the collection of the tax on inheritance. The law is held unconstitutional because the collateral succession is a "tax" upon property within the meaning of the Constitution and hence must be uniform and for a public purpose. The creation of a free scholarship in the State University is not a public purpose, and the law is void for that reason. The tax sought to be levied by this law is void for that reason.

SENATOR WELLINGTON UPHELD.

A Resolution of Censure Tabled in the Maryland House.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16.—Delegate Jacobi, Republican, of Baltimore City, introduced into the House of Delegates to-day a joint resolution declaring United States Senator George L. Wellington guilty of disloyalty to his party and demanding his resignation from the United States Senate, which was promptly tabled by a unanimous vote, the mover of the resolution himself voting against it.

Mr. Jacobi's action is the result of a bitter factional fight now in progress between the two wings of the Republican Party over the efforts of the Wellington faction to reorganize the Police Board of Baltimore City on a basis of minority representation.

The Adams Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It was Lieut. Commander Charles A. Adams, who recently tried by court-martial at Mare Island, California, on charges of drunkenness on duty, and not Lieut. Commander James D. Adams, as was erroneously stated in some newspaper reports. The latter is now on duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, has never been attached to the coast-defense ship Monterey, and naturally objects to having his name mentioned in connection with the trial, i which he was in no way connected or concered, regardless of the additional statement that the officer was acquitted by the court.

Benson Bank of Erie, Penn., Closed.

ERIE, Penn., March 16. — The Benson Bank, established by the late Judge William Benson of Waterford, did not open for business this morning, and a long line of depositors gathered around the building. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been given out, but it is believed the assets will equal the debts. A committee has been selected to audit the accounts of the bank.

[illegible] FALL IN [illegible]

We heard a great deal about [illegible] in the Presidential campaign of 189[illegible] have fallen, but it is certain that [illegible] processes of manufacture have as [illegible] do with it as tariff or silver. Alu[illegible] has cheapened marvelously, iron and [illegible] have gone down, and the consumers had the benefit. Why have they not the benefit, some carpers are asking, [illegible] decrease in the cost of production of [illegible] They have had the benefit. Gas has [illegible] in price as much and as steadily as [illegible] commodities. It is not hard to remem[illegible] the time when it was $2.75 a thousand. Only a little while ago it was $1.75. Then it dropped to $1.25. Now it is $1.15, and [illegible] to go down 5 cents a year until the [illegible] is $1. It would be hard to deny that this is a fair way of giving the people a share in the improved methods of manufacture of gas, and of economy in administration. And being an article in universal use, the advantages of the steady reduction in price is universal.

Cuba Must Be Free.
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THE GARDEN TOURNAMENT.

Gen. Miles Reviews Regulars and Militia and Evokes Great Enthusiasm.

Madison Square Garden, decorated within with bunting and the seals of all the States of the Union, and with the Stars and Stripes flying from every balcony, presented a scene of animation last night. It was the most successful night in point of attendance that the athletic portion of the military athletic tournament has yet known, and standing room was at a premium, even in the upper balconies. Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Commander of the United States, was present to review the militiamen and the regular troops who have taken part in the tournament.

The review, of course, was the feature of the night's entertainment, for the 8,000 spectators were anxious to see the boys in blue massed before their commander, and they wanted, too, to catch a glimpse of the man who would direct the movements for their defense in case of war.

Gen. Miles entered his box on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the building at 8 o'clock, and during his march to the box the band played "Hail to the Chief." The audience rose and cheered, and Gen. Miles, in full regimentals, acknowledged the salute. While the excitement and cheering was at its height, the Thirteenth Infantry Band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," but the music was drowned by another volley of cheers.

Behind the band came a detachment from the monitor Terror, and the applause which greeted the sailor boys was even louder than the preceding cheers. Then in the following order marched men from the Sixth United States Cavalry, from the Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, N. G. N. Y.; the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, Wendel's and Wilson's Batteries, Troop C, and the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn. There were in all about 700 men in the ring, and they presented themselves to the commander in four columns, extending from the eastern to the western end of the ring. As each company passed Gen. Miles's box the General stood up and doffed his chapeau, and the salute was returned by the men.

The companies manoeuvred again until they filed out of the ring. As the men from the Terror passed one of the arena boxes a young woman stood up and showered bouquets on them. The commanding officer halted his men before the box and presented arms to the donor as a recognition of the favor.

The calisthenic drill and the sham battle of the Thirteenth Infantry and the rough riding of the Sixth Cavalry of Fort Myer, Va., were the best features of the evening's entertainment.

Among those who sat in the box with Gen. Miles last night were Mrs. and Miss Miles, Aides Capt. F. Michler, U. S. A., and Capt. M. P. Maus, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Aide First Lieut. Harry C. Hale, U. S. A.; Col. S. S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. L. Houze, Adjutant, Sixth Cavalry; Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, N. G. N. Y.; First Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, Sixth Cavalry; ex-Senator Don Cameron, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, Tecumseh Sherman, Miss Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. McCord, Lieut. Breuch, and Capt. Whittle, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Col. Daniel Appleton and Major Abrams, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Following are the summaries of the athletic events:

One-Mile Tandem Race, Scratch, Military Championship—Won by T. R. Goodwin and J. Thompson, Twelfth Regiment; F. Casera and W. Torrence, Twelfth Regiment, second; A. S. Judgkind and B. J. Keeler, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:48.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. A. Lambert, Twenty-second Regiment, (3½ yards;) W. H. Barclay, Fourth Regiment, New Jersey, (14 yards,) second; J. H. Williamson, Twelfth Regiment, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:28 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by T. R. Goodwin, Twelfth Regiment, (15 yards;) N. Betseman, Twenty-second Regiment, (70 yards,) second; J. Thompson, Twelfth Regiment, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:31.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. H. Christie, Fourth Regiment, (80 yards;) G. G. Hollander, Second Regiment, (scratch,) second; J. Sheren, Fourth Regiment, N. J., (30 yards,) third. Time—4:42 3-5.

Potato Race.—Won by J. E. Fitzpatrick, Fourth Regiment, N. J.; J. S. Newman, Twenty-second Regiment, second; P. J. Corley, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:34.

Patrick Keenan's Birthday.

On the occasion of the sixty-first birthday of Patrick Keenan, City Chamberlain, a reception was given him last night at the Jefferson Club, 247 Seventh Street. Mr. Keenan is the founder of the club. The rooms were packed to the doors, and the guests enjoyed themselves by eating and drinking and wishing Mr. Keenan many happy returns of the day. There was also a variety performance, during which Weber and Fields, Peter Dailey, Joseph Murphy, and others appeared. Among those present were Controller Coler, Justice Giegerich, President Peters, Deputy Controller Daly, Alderman Muh, ex-Alderman Tait, County Clerk Sohmer, Dock Commissioner Murphy, Register Fromme, Police Inspector Cross, David Gideon, and "Honest John" Kelly.

Atunga, the Eskimo Woman, Dead.

Atunga, an Eskimo woman, who was with the party brought to this country by Lieut. Peary, died yesterday of pneumonia, at the cottage at High Bridge assigned to the Eskimo by the Museum of Natural History. Her body was taken to the Morgue.

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[illegible] from the Bill Relating to the Unlawful Practice of Medicine.

OVATION TO MR. COGGESHALL

Excited Women Take Possession of the Senator and Make Him the Centre of an Impromptu Reception.

ALBANY, March 16.—One of the liveliest [illegible] of the legislative session took place in the Senate chamber this afternoon, upon Senator Coggeshall's bill amending the public health law in relation to the unlawful practice of medicine, and making it a misdemeanor to "charge or receive any fee or pecuniary reward for service rendered by himself or an assistant employed by him or under his control in the treatment of or prescription for any disease, defect, or deformity, except in giving the treatment known as massage."

Early in the day special trains began landing loads of Christian Scientists from all parts of the State, who saw in the bill a direct attempt on the part of the regularly constituted medical fraternity to prevent their sect from treating the sick.

At 2:30 o'clock Senator Brush, Chairman of the Senate's Public Health Committee, opened the hearing in the Senate Chamber. The floor of the Senate and the women's gallery were packed with Christian Scientists. Women predominated in the representation, and their zeal in opposing the bill was manifest as speaker after speaker defended the sect.

Senator Coggeshall sat with the committee and quietly listened to the arguments and maledictions launched at his bill. When the last speaker for the opposition had concluded he arose and smiled at the women and in a speech glowing with compliments and flowery metaphor regretted that the draft of the bill should have been inadvertently so broad as to include the Christian Scientists, expressed sorrow that he should have caused so many good women to journey so far, and asked the committee to amend the bill so as to exempt Christian Scientists from its operation.

His announcement was greeted with a cheer and a wild waving of handkerchiefs and umbrellas. Hundreds of women made a rush for the bar of the Senate, surrounding the tall Senator from Oneida. They struggled with each other to shake hands with him, and when Senator Brush insisted that the floor should be cleared in order that the business of the committee might proceed, the excited women fairly bore Senator Coggeshall from the chamber to the Senate parlors, where they made him the centre of an impromptu reception which lasted for an hour.

Former Judge P. C. Tallman of Brooklyn made the chief attack upon the bill for the Scientists. He charged that the medical profession was behind the bill. Christian Science, he said, was identical with the teachings and practice of Christ while on earth. The bill, he said, would tend to make thousands of good citizens guilty of a misdemeanor; it would close the churches of the sect, and was in general in line with the burning of people for witchcraft.

While not a Scientist himself, Judge Tallman acknowledged a belief in the doctrine which had been engendered by the cure of his wife and child.

Henry L. Call, appearing as attorney for the large New York delegation, reviewed the achievements of the Scientists, and read a letter from Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, attorney for the Central-Hudson Railroad and a former State Senator, in which he credited the Christian Scientists with the cure of his wife after she had been ill for ten years and given up to die by several prominent Buffalo doctors.

Dr. G. D. Cochran of New York told of having been cured by Christian Science after his own school of physicians had given him up.

Mark S. Hubbell, former City Clerk of Buffalo, appearing for the Western New York delegation, told of the advent of Christian Science and its gradual growth in Buffalo, until it numbered among its adherents many of the most prominent people in the city.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, a Christian Science healer, told of the cures she had been able to bring about, and Henry W. Box, a prominent corporation attorney of Buffalo, bore testimony to the cure of Mrs. McMillan, with whom he said he was well acquainted.

It was then Senator Coggeshall asked that the bill be amended as the Christian Scientists desired, and, making himself heard above the tumult that followed the statement, said:

"This is the greatest applause I have received in my fifteen years of service in the Senate."

FOR RAILWAYS ACROSS PARKS.

ALBANY, March 16.—Wide latitude in the construction of street railways is given in a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Wilcox. It amends Section 108 of the railroad law so as to permit any street surface railroad corporation to construct a street railroad in and upon tunnels "or roads or ways depressed below the surface of said parks," with the consent of the local authorities in control of such parks, and provides that "any such corporation may construct a street surface railroad through any such tunnel or road now constructed or hereafter to be constructed in such parks and extend the same upon the surface of any street or avenue adjacent to or terminating at such parks, notwithstanding any provision inconsistent herewith contained in any special, private, local, or general statute, upon complying with the provisions of Section 91 of this article and upon obtaining an approval of the plans under which such railroad is to be constructed by the board or department having control of such parks."

The motive behind the bill is not known, but it is believed to have special reference to Central Park, in New York City.

Legislative Notes.

A bill increasing the number of Directors from thirty to thirty-five which a corporation may have was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Brush.

The nomination of Silas B. Dutcher of Kings County as a manager of the Long Island State Hospital was this morning confirmed by the Senate without objection.

Mr. McKeon's bill regulating the hours and laws governing druggists, so as to prevent accidents in compounding medical prescriptions, was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday.

The Senate Committee on Railroads has decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Page which is believed to allow street surface and elevated railroads to cross viaducts now owned by cities of the first class.

Mr. Cross has introduced in the Assembly a measure regulating the manufacture and sale of wine and other liquids in imitation of champagne by compelling the words "imitation champagne" to be stamped on the production.

Mr. Striefler's bill requiring gaslight and electric light companies which require a deposit of their customers to pay interest at the legal rate on such deposits was yesterday reported favorably from the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply of the Assembly.

Mr. Tiffany introduced a bill in the Assembly yesterday providing that the proceeds of all school land or buildings in Brooklyn Borough formerly belonging to the Board of Education of that city shall be placed in the special school fund of New York City to the credit of the School Board of Brooklyn.

Among the bills signed by Gov. Black yesterday was one by Mr. Brennan amending the act relative to the abolishment of fine and imprisonment for non-payment of taxes by providing that it shall not apply to proceedings supplementary to execution upon judgments recovered for taxes.

Senator Brush moved in the Senate yesterday to disagree with the report of the Finance Committee in reporting a substitute telephone bill for the one introduced by him. At the request of Senator Higgins this motion was withdrawn and the bill will be reprinted and referred back to the committee.

Mr. Baker's bill, amending the Military Code so as to provide that the expenses of maintaining the armories of the National Guard shall be borne by the State, under the supervision of the Adjutant General instead of by the various counties through the Boards of Supervisors, was favorably reported to the Assembly yesterday.

Senator Stranahan, whose Oswego water works bill passed the Assembly yesterday after adverse criticism, had this to say of the bill: "The articles written with reference to my Oswego water works bill are absolutely incomprehensible. The bill relates only to Oswego County; any attempt to make it appear otherwise is ridiculous."

A number of New York people appeared before the Senate Railroad Committee yesterday favoring Senator Ford's bill relating to the use of Amsterdam Avenue by the tracks of the Third Avenue and the Metropolitan Railway Company. Among those who appeared were Kilaen Van Rensselaer, Thomas A. Fulton, Mr. Stabel, Mr. Wise, and Mr. John P. Peters.

Gov. Black yesterday signed Senator Ellsworth's bill which exempts railroad companies from that provision of the corporation law which prevents corporations from incurring liabilities in excess of their paid-up capital stock. It is [illegible] that this bill is necessary to enable the [illegible] of the Lake Shore and New [illegible]

PILES.

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GAMBLERS LEAVE SKAGUAY.

Arrive at Seattle in Obedience to the Request of the Committee of One Hundred and One.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 16.—The steamer Rosalie arrived at midnight from Skaguay, Alaska. Among her passengers were about a half dozen gamblers who had heeded the warning of the Committee of One Hundred and One and left Skaguay. A number of others stopped at Juneau and Fort Wrangel.

J. M. Costello, a well-known citizen of Seattle, was also among the passengers. He reports everything quiet at Skaguay. He says Col. Anderson took no part in closing the gambling games at Skaguay. It was done by Deputy United States Marshal McInnis. Thus far no action has been taken by the military. United States Marshal Shoup has left Juneau for Skaguay to confer with the military authorities.

STEAMER'S CARGO OF WIDOWS.

Carrying Them from Boston to Open Stores in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The little fishing steamer New England has put into this port for a supply of coal and provisions sufficient to carry her to Vancouver. She has come from Boston by way of the Straits of Magellan and has traveled 14,770 miles without a mishap. She carries a crew of eighteen and is commanded by Capt. Small. The Captain says he passed the steamship City of Columbia. He has on board twenty New England widows and six male passengers.

The widows are bound for Alaska, where it is their intention to open shops for the sale of groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c. Sixty widows were to have sailed in the steamer, but all but twenty lost courage at the last moment.

Cornell Athletes Seeking Gold.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—It is reported in Ithaca to-day that Carl Johnson, former football player at Cornell, has lately died in his efforts to make a fortune in the Alaska gold fields.

Mark M. Odell, who rowed No. 5 in last year's crew, and E. L. Aldrich, a member of the 'Varsity baseball teams of 1895 and 1896, left Ithaca early this morning on their way to the Klondike. Last year both graduated in the general course. It is expected that they will return and finish their law course if they are unsuccessful in their search for gold. Odell's home is in Baldwinsville, N. Y., and Aldrich lives in Brooklyn. They go to Alaska as agents for a local company.

Rails for the Klondike Railway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—Fifty cars of rails, to be used in constructing the first railroad to the Klondike gold fields, were shipped from Bay View to-day by the Illinois Steel Company. These rails were rolled in the Bay View mills, and constitute the first consignment forwarded to fill a large order given by the builders of the Klondike line. Other shipments will be made as fast as the steel can be rolled.

McKenzie, Mann & Co., who have a concession from the Canadian Government permitting them to build this railroad, are the consignees of the rails.

Big Strike on American Soil.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 16.—Albert J. Paul, who has returned from Southeastern Alaska, says that just before he left Home Mission a remarkable strike was reported as being made on Long Shorty Creek, which flows into Yuktat Bay. The new strike is in American territory, and Paul says a large number left for the diggings, among them being Jack Dalton, the well-known Alaskan pioneer.

Alaskan Homestead Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The conferrees on the Alaskan Homestead and Railway bill have agreed on the homestead provision of the bill, deciding that each homestead to be taken in Alaska shall consist of one-quarter section of land. This is the provision that was made in the House bill, but in the Senate it was changed to forty acres.

Woman Doctor to the Gold Fields.

BOSTON, March 16.—Mary B. Mosher, M. D., of Roxbury, accompanied by a younger sister, Miss Mattie F. Mosher, has started for the Klondike. Dr. Mosher is, as far as is known, the first woman physician to go to that country. Dr. Mosher leaves a wide practice which she has built up in twelve years.

RAILROAD MEN REPRIMANDED.

Four Tramps Whom They Accused Are Quickly Set Free.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., March 16.—Justice Robert T. Brampton reprimanded some New Jersey Central Railroad detectives who had gathered in four tramps on the charge of breaking and stealing. The evidence showed that they had been selling thread and needles, and the prisoners were promptly discharged. The little courtroom was crowded, and several railroad officials charged the Judge with unfairness. At this point the spectators began to shout, and there was great excitement. The Justice's gavel was brought down with effect, and, amid a dead calm, he said:

"I am tired of aiding railroad corporations in persecuting innocent individuals in order to satisfy the ambition of a few unprincipled employes, who for the sake of free transportation and other favors are trying to gain notoriety and recognition."

There was cheering when he finished.

DENOUNCE "YELLOW JOURNALS"

The Students of Packard College Meet and Pass Resolutions.

The students of Packard College, at a recent meeting, discussed the question of journalism, and passed the following resolution:

Whereas, There has recently developed in our midst a species of journalism, commonly styled "Yellow Journalism," which arrogates to itself the right to print and circulate anything calculated to sell, regardless of the truth, and

Whereas, This continuous feeding of the public mind on the sensationalism characteristic of the "Yellow Journals" tends to deprave and demoralize the public taste and creates an unwholesome public sentiment; and

Whereas, These petty sheets cater to the baser sense of the public by openly attacking public men in positions of trust, by elaborating and unduly enlarging upon criminal happenings; and

Whereas, This unpatriotic attack on our representative men breeds indifference to public matters among many citizens, and also gives rise to the opposite extreme—a feeling akin to anarchy, thus jeopardizing our safety and well-being; and

Whereas, This unwarranted circulation of criminal happenings, alleged interviews, false rumors, deliberate misrepresentations, and illustrations that do not illustrate is wholly incompatible with the requirements of a public newspaper, and tends to lower the standard of journalism;

Resolved, That we condemn this method of misleading the public, that we disapprove the "Yellow Journals," and ask the co-operation of the public in refusing to buy these sheets, for to patronize them implies a sanction of their methods.

Held His Head Under Water.

CORNING, N. Y., March 16.—Timothy Cronin, a farmer, living six miles from here, committed suicide early to-day by holding his head below the surface of a creek running by his home. The stream was only about a foot deep. He had previously tried to obtain some poison from a farmer, but, failing in this, resorted to the other method.

Philmont Merchant Killed by Cars.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 16.—Frederick Hover, a merchant of Philmont, was instantly killed to-day by a train on the Harlem Railroad about a mile south of that village. He was crossing the track in his carriage at the time of the accident. He left a wife and one child.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads Bill Passed by the Assembly Despite Country Opposition.

RAINES LAW AGAIN ATTACKED

Sharp Debate on the Weekes Measure Relating to Bills of Costs—The House Votes to Adjourn on March 25.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill passed the Assembly to-day after a very spirited debate by a vote of 90 to 39. Opposition to the bill came chiefly from the members representing rural districts, although some such members advocated it.

Mr. Nixon, leader of the majority forces, strongly opposed the measure. He said it meant the virtual confiscation of large sums of money from poor taxpayers. In his opinion, $100,000,000 would not limit the expense in carying out the law if it was enacted. Moreover, he would defy the State to collect a dollar under the provisions of the act.

Mr. Palmer also presented strenuous opposition. He argued that a man would be compelled to pay a tax for good roads without having an opportunity to protest against it.

Mr. Perkins favored the bill. He reminded the House that he represented a country district, and said he believed that good roads would bring country localities into easy means of communication, which was very much needed.

The bill now goes to the Governor, as it has passed the Senate.

Mr. Harburger moved to discharge the Committee on Excise from the further consideration of his bill repealing the Raines law and restoring the old system of municipal control through local boards of the liquor traffic.

"The election of Mayor Van Wyck in the Greater New York," he said, "was, in my opinion, mainly due to the fact that the people resented the odious, obnoxious Raines law, and were determined that its repeal should be brought about."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Harburger censured Leader Nixon on his inconsistent course in crying hands off the country in the Good Roads bill, and yet in the matter of excise voting to interfere with the privileges of cities.

Mr. Greenwood expressed the opinion that the Harburger bill was nothing but an absurd piece of patchwork, mosaic patterned crazy quilt of provisions that no sane man would vote for if he thought it likely to become a law.

Leader Nixon moved the previous question, and the motion to discharge was defeated—73 nays to 66 yeas.

Mr. Weekes's bill relating to the acceptance of items of clerical expenditures as disbursements in bills of costs was debated sharply for a few moments.

"I consider," said Mr. Weekes, "that a member who votes against this bill is susceptible to the influence of corporate pressure. The opposition to the bill is palpably in the interest of the Manhattan Elevated Road."

Mr. Dale asked Mr. Weekes to repeat his remark, but the latter refused.

Mr. Donnelly characterized the language of Mr. Weekes as unparliamentary, and declared he should be censured.

Mr. Nixon asserted that it was easy to see that a Democratic manifesto had been issued from New York that was in favor of the corporation.

The bill was lost by 63 votes to 54.

Leader Nixon introduced a concurrent resolution calling for the final adjournment of the Legislature on March 25. Considerable opposition to the resolution came from the minority, but the resolution passed by a vote of 73 to 62.

CORPORATE PRESSURE ALLEGED.

Mr. Weekes Says Efforts Were Made to Get Him to Withdraw His Bill.

ALBANY, March 16.—The defeat in the Assembly to-day of Mr. Weekes's bill to tax fees for stenographers' minutes before a Judge, court, or referee as costs gave rise to the charge that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company controlled the votes of the Democratic members against the bill. The bill was indorsed by the Law Committee of the Bar Association. The main opposition came from the Manhattan Company, whose agents have been actively lobbying against it.

Mr. Weekes stated that a number of Tammany Democrats had assured him that they would support the bill. Several of these came to him to-day before the vote was taken and told him that while they considered the measure a good one, orders had come direct from New York to vote against the bill, and they would have to do it. Mr. Weekes declared that ever since the bill had been before the public he had been under great corporate pressure to withdraw it.

The incident indicating the close alliance between Tamamny Hall and the Manhattan Company is considered significant in connection with the alleged deal for the ousting of the present Rapid Transit Commission.

NEWSPAPER BILL INTERRED.

Formally Withdrawn by Senator Ellsworth from Further Consideration of the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Ellsworth newspaper bill is no longer before the Legislature. The decision of the Republican leaders to abandon it was formally announced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Ellsworth himself, who took occasion at the same time to disavow his personal responsibility for the measure.

When the bill, which has stood on the calendar for ten days as "An act to prohibit and punish the publication and dissemination of licentious, indecent, and degrading papers," was reached this afternoon, Mr. Ellsworth moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. He then said:

"This bill was introduced after extended consultation and with approval, the same as have been some other bills introduced by me which may occur to the minds of Senators. My connection with this, as with those, has been that of sponsor, and by reason of the position which by custom and courtesy is conceded to me by my fellow-Republican citizens. The responsibility upon which rested its introduction does not now deem it wise that this bill should be pressed to passage and without, on my part, assuming any further responsibility as to that than I had for its introduction, I withdraw it."

"Is there any objection?" inquired the President of the Senate, as Mr. Ellsworth sat down amid profound silence.

"Isn't there a motion to be put?" asked Mr. Malby. "I think the bill's a good one, and I want to vote 'no' on it."

The question was accordingly put on the motion to recommit the bill, which was carried by a chorus of yeas, and, so far as could be detected, but three nays—from Senator Malby, Republican, and Senators Grady and Coffey, Democrats.

This disposes of the bill for this session. It will never be reported out of the Judiciary Committee again.

THE STATE CANAL QUESTION.

Arguments in Favor of the Proposed Appropriation Made by Erastus Wiman and Others.

ALBANY, March 16.—A hearing was held to-day before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee in reference to the Cantor-Hill bill to submit to the people at the election next Fall the question whether or not $7,000,000 should be appropriated to finish the enlargement of the Erie and other State canals. This appropriation is in addition to the $9,000,000 already appropriated, and now being expended, out of the $16,000,000 still to the credit of the canal account.

Among the advocates for prompt action in this respect was Erastus Wiman, who, among other things, said:

"It can be perfectly demonstrated that the enlarged Erie Canal, on the plans now nearing completion, with its carrying powers increased 60 per cent., will be able to handle tonnage of food and heavy freight equal to that of the five great trunk lines that parallel it. If it were possible to add five new trunk lines terminating in the harbor of New York, and reaching out to all the sources of food in the centre of the continent, would these not be cheap at $7,000,000 [illegible] No public improvement, costing each taxpayer for principal and interest an average of 25 cents a year, would equal the creation of these new lines. This is especially so if they could be operated, as can the canal, without exacting freight rates necessary to pay interest on the $600,000,000 at which the five rival roads are capitalized.

"To-day the people of New York are paying a million dollars a year for their flour more than they need pay, if the enlargement of the Erie Canal is completed and reforms in transportation are inaugurated. An easy and cheap way to paralyze the whole canal system in the interest of the railroads is to vote against the Cantor-Hill bill."

W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association in New York also supported the bill. He said it did not take an old man to see that trade and commerce were fast slipping away in New York City, being diverted by artificial means to other ports. The Erie Canal was the most important factor in the development of the State, and he did not think that $50,000,000 would be too much if it were necessary to spend that amount on the canal.

Henry B. Heber, representing the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange of New York, the Board of Trade, the Maritime Exchange, and the Canal Boatmen's Association, contended that the additional $7,000,000 required would without doubt be granted by the voters of the State, and should be submitted to them.

L. W. Beardsley of the Maritime Exchange, New York; R. R. Hefferd of the Buffalo Produce Exchange, George W. Batch, and E. M. Clarkson of the Canal Committee of the Produce Exchange, all spoke in the same vein."

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Several Measures Approved by Senate and Assembly Committees.

ALBANY, March 16.—The following bills have been favorably reported to the Senate:

Mr. Tiffany—Prohibiting the construction, maintenance, extension, or operation of any surface, elevated, steam, electric, or other railway of any kind upon East Nineteenth Street in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, lying between Caton Avenue and Foster Avenue, unless with the consent of a majority of the owners of property.

Mr. Wieman—To continue and provide for the office of Inspector of Construction, Alteration, and Repairs of Public Buildings in Kings County.

Mr. Wray—Providing that appeals in certain cases may be sent direct from the municipal to the Appellate Court.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that any tax heretofore levied for city, ward, State, and county purposes, and all water rates and rents in arrears in the City of Long Island City, may be paid and discharged of record at any time before the 15th day of September, 1898, with interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the payment of clerks in the Brooklyn Department of Collection.

Mr. Reddington—Providing that the Dock Board of the City of New York may, without compensation, lease to any incorporated boat club, recognized as such by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America, any land or land under water belonging to the City of New York and situated on the Harlem and Hudson, or North, Rivers, which is not used by the City of New York for any purpose.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the appropriation by New York City of $175,000 for the Normal College of the City of New York for the year 1898.

Senator Ford—Making any person who has served as a locomotive engineer or locomotive fireman for five years eligible to a license as a stationary engineer.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to appropriate $35,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Weill—Authorizing the use of underground currents of electricity upon the transverse railroads in Central Park.

These bills have been favorably reported to the Assembly.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that the rate of interest paid to depositors in any savings bank shall not be reduced while such surplus fund exceeds 7½ per centum of its deposits, and that for the purpose of preventing such reduction of interest the Trustees may use any portion of such surplus above 7½ per centum of its deposits.

Mr. Ives—Providing that a co-operative savings and loan association or a building and loan association incorporated under and doing business pursuant to the laws of this State may invest its deposits and the income derived therefrom in the same securities in which savings banks are, by Section 116 of this chapter, authorized to invest their deposits and the income derived therefrom.

Senator Page—Providing that any bank located in New York City whose certificate of incorporation shall so provide may open and keep one or more branch offices in such city for the receipt and payment of deposits and for making loans and discounts to the customers of such branch offices only; provided, however, that before opening any branch office the approval in writing of the Superintendent of Banks shall be first obtained, and no loans or discounts shall be made except such as may have been previously authorized by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Wallace—To create the new County of Nassau out of the territory now comprised within the limits of the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead, in the County of Queens, was this morning reported to the Assembly from the Committee on Internal Affairs.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action Taken in Both Houses on Various Measures.

ALBANY, March 16.—These bills were passed by the Senate to-day:

Mr. Collin's—Extending the powers of the Commissioners of Deeds appointed in the municipalities now constituting Greater New York.

Mr. Armstrong's—Requiring that the lawyers of the State admitted to practice register with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Senator Wray's—Making Police Judges who have served for two years in the territory embraced in Greater New York eligible to appointment as Magistrates in the City Court.

Mr. Hill's—Making any owner of a vessel who shall fail to give a bill of lading to the shipper guilty of a misdemeanor.

Among the bills passed by the Assembly were the following:

Mr. Collins's—Prohibiting the desecration, mutilation, and improper use of the flag of the United States or of this State.

Senator Burns's—Amending the insurance laws relating to the expenses of examinations, number of Directors, and corporate names of insurance corporations.

Mr. De Graw's—Providing for the pensioning of disabled volunteer firemen of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Mr. Crabtree's—Appropriating $10,000 for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors and the families of those deceased.

Mr. Gallagher's—Regulating the construction of a bridge over the mill pond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards, Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cullen's—Authorizing the construction of a pier at the foot of Harrison Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

FAILED TO ESCAPE THE RICE.

The Ruse of a Bridal Couple Foiled by Their Guests.

MATAWAN, N. J., March 16.—Edward Wharton, a young business man of Keyport, and Miss Clara Clark were married at Keyport to-day. Their friends had plenty of old shoes and about fifty pounds of rice in readiness. The couple learned of this, and while the guests were in the dining room the bride and bridegroom slipped from the house, and behind a fleet horse went across country to outwit their friends by taking the train at Haslett instead of this place.

When this ruse was discovered, four of the young men determined to make an effort to redeem the promises of a warm send-off. They loaded themselves with rice and came to this place, reaching here just before the train came into the station.

The first the young couple knew of what was going on they had been lifted from their seats and rice was being poured down their necks and strewn over them. Then the four young men bombarded them until the train reached Cliffwood.

Pelham-New Rochelle Boundary.

WHITE PLAINS, March 16.—The disputed boundary line between the towns of New Rochelle and Pelham was decided to-day when the Westchester County Board of Supervisors adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee, which decided that the correct boundary line is that made by the stone walls now in existence as laid down on a map made by Capt. Bond in 1711. There was about 200 feet difference between the disputants. This line has been recognized since 1872.

THEODORE B. STARR,

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Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Bill Making Material Amendments to the Law Introduced by Senator Brush.

CHECK ON CITY DEPARTMENTS

The Measure Requires that the Rules and Regulations for Examination Must Be Submitted to the State Board.

ALBANY, March 16.—A bill prepared by the Civil Service Reform Association, and making material amendments to the State Civil Service law, was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Brush. The most important feature of the bill is a provision requiring the submission of rules and regulations for civil service examination to the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

The bill provides that examinations for admission to the public service shall have reference to "the general character and previous experience" of the applicants, and that, "in all examinations other than for purely clerical positions the commission shall, whenever practicable, secure the services of some person or persons practically versed in the duties which the applicants would be required to perform if appointed, who shall be consulted in the conduct of examinations; and, whenever practicable, and the funds at the disposal of the commission permit, such examinations, except in so far as they may relate to character and experience, shall consist of an actual performance by the applicants of the kind of work they would, if appointed, be called

"Applicants for employment as laborers or workmen shall not be required to be classified hereunder, but shall be examined with reference to their physical ability and capacity for labor, the character of their past employment, and their habits as to industry and sobriety. Such persons shall be appointed to the service they seek to perform after satisfactorily passing these tests in the order of their application."

It is further provided "that the Mayor of each city in the State shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend, and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city and for classifications and examinations therein, and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein not inconsistent with the Constitution and provisions of this act."

These regulations are to take effect "upon the approval of the Mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission."

Applicants for positions as School Principals or teachers are exempt from examination.

A provision is added to the effect that "no person holding a position subject to competitive examination in the civil service of the State or of a city shall be removed or degraded except for just cause and upon written charges, to be filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make an explanation."

The latter clause would, it is suggested, prevent the wholesale reductions recently made in some of the New York City departments as an indirect method of forcing out of the service men otherwise protected by the civil service regulations.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Municipal Commission Will Meet To-morrow to Consider the Communication of the State Board.

President Knox of the Municipal Civil Service Commission said yesterday that the commission had received a communication from the State Civil Service Board asking why new rules and regulations had been adopted without submission to the State Board. Mr. Knox added that the commission would meet to-morrow and decide what, if any, action is to be taken in the matter. It is probable that the commission will merely acknowledge the receipt of the communication and inclose a copy of the opinion rendered at their request by the Corporation Counsel.

The letter from the State Board was in no way a demand upon the local commission or an accusation that the action taken was illegal. Silas W. Burt of the State Commission, who arrived in this city from Albany yesterday, said he believed that there was some legal basis for the stand the local commission had taken. It was a question of law that the courts must decide.

"Any proceedings instituted by us," said Mr. Burt, "would be necessarily slow. The Civil Service Reform Association will submit the question to due process of law. We should have to apply to the Attorney General for an opinion and await his pleasure, whereas the Civil Service Reform Association can obtain a speedy decision by mandamusing the Controller and holding up the pay of some of those appointed under the new rules."

THE AMENDED PRIMARY BILL.

Will Be Reported to the Senate and Assembly To-day.

ALBANY, March 16.—The amended Primary bill will be reported to the Senate and Assembly to-morrow. The Senate Judiciary Committee considered the measure in executive session this afternoon and concluded that it was in proper shape to start on its last legislative journey.

Senators Lexow and Pavey agree in the general statement that the bill in its present form does not differ in principle from that reported by the committee ten days ago. Many alterations have been made, but they have been in the direction of correcting errors of verbiage and perfecting the details.

The bill in its latest form was sent to New York yesterday by special messenger, submitted to Messrs. Root and Cravath, who gave it their approval, and returned to Chairman Lexow to-day.

A strong effort was made by the New York City Republican "machine" to have the provision for the direct election of members of the County Committee changed so as to allow the committee to be chosen indirectly by delegates elected at the primary. Edward Lauterbach urged this request, and Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer were willing to accede to it. The Union League committee insisted on the plan of direct choice, however, and it is in the bill as it will be reported.

The time for holding the official primaries, which was from 8 in the morning to 8 in the evening, has been extended to 10 o'clock in the evening. Extra compensation is provided for the Inspectors of Primaries Elections at the rate of $4 per day for each of the official primary election days, and for the supplemental enrollment in May. In cities of the second class and villages under the operation of this act, the members of committees shall be apportioned among the various units of representation entitled to representation therein according to the rules prescribed for the apportionment of delegates to conventions.

The General Committee of any party may by its rules and regulations apportion the voting powers of the delegates to a convention in accordance with the vote for Governor at the last general election. Should the boundaries of the election districts be changed since the last preceding general election, the units of representation shall be estimated as closely as possible, and the apportionment of delegates made in accordance with such estimate.

TRUCK CRUSHES A CHILD.

The Little Son of Eugene Lansberg, a Turfman, Killed.

Four-year-old Adolph Lansberg was crushed to death under the front wheel of a heavy two-horse express van early last evening at First Avenue and Eighty-third Street. Jacob Van Wart, twenty-eight years old, of 52 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, in the employ of the Lyons Express Company, was the driver, and he is a prisoner in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

The child lived with his parents at 400 East Eighty-third Street. His father is Eugene Lansberg, a race horse owner, who operated all last season at the Aqueduct track. He had but two children, George, seven years old, and Adolph, four.

The little fellow was in the centre of a group of children in the street, and did not see the heavy truck as it wheeled around the corner. Policeman O'Brien of the West Eighty-eighth Street Station picked up the mangled little body, and carried it into a near-by drug store.

The mother was alone in her flat when she received word of her child's death. She fainted, and when restored was hysterical. She begged for a pistol, for poison, for a knife. Then she pleaded with the neighbors to kill her, and declared she would not live without her baby, as she lovingly referred to the little boy. The father's grief was hardly less acute, and he declared he would have killed the driver had he been present at the accident.

Van Wart seems extremely agitated over the affair, and repeatedly expressed his sorrow. He said the child seemed to deliberately run under the truck, and, though he brought the heavy team to its haunches, it was too late.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

Results in a Number of Local Contests Up the State.

SARATOGA, March 16.—The results of the charter elections for Village Presidents are as follows: Glens Falls, Warren County, William M. Haskell, Democrat; Fort Edward, Washington County, Levi H. Wing, Republican; Sandy Hill, Washington County, David Filkins, taxpayers' ticket; Corinth, Saratoga County, Warren Curtis, Jr., Democrat; Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, Douglas W. Mabee, Republican on the Union ticket.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 16.—The town meetings in Columbia County yesterday resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected 13 out of 23 Supervisors.

MIDDLEPORT, N. Y., March 16.—The election here yesterday resulted as follows: Mayor—George Bennett, (Dem.) Aldermen—Frank Coon, (Dem.) Romino Hunt, (Rep.) Treasurer—Louis H. Spaulding, (Dem.) Collector—E. B. Braddock, (Rep.)

CATTARAUGUS, N. Y., March 16.—The straight Republican ticket was victorious over the Union ticket here yesterday. F. S. Oaks was elected Village President by a majority of about 100.

AKRON, N. Y., March 16.—The following named officers were elected yesterday on the People's ticket: President—J. C. Jones. Trustees—E. C. Bitterman, Fletcher Montgomery, George Swift, and Frank Reid. Treasurer—Edwin S. Ford. Collector—Augustus Herbst. Water Commissioner—Henry L. Newman.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. Sun rises...6:08 | P. M. Sun sets...6:10 | A. M. Moon rises...3:30

High Water This Day.

A. M. S. Hook....3:05 | A. M. Gov. Isl'd...3:20 | A. M. H. Gate....5:06

P. M. S. Hook....3:50 | P. M. Gov. Isl'd...4:05 | P. M. H. Gate....5:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Corean, Glasgow		
El Sol, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 19.		
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, La Plata countries	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull		
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Peeress, Newcastle		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifreda, London		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 17.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 3.
Benedict, Para, March 4.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, March 6.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 11.
El Norte, New Orleans, March 12.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 3.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Alamo, Galveston, March 12.
Campania, Liverpool, March 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah March 15.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 4.
Nordkyn, Galveston, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Finance, Colon, March 12.
Nacooche, Savannah, March 15.
Ohio, Hull, March 6.
Strabo, St. Lucia, March 11.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 17.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 18.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 15.
Hercynia, Havre, March 7.
La Navarre, Havre, March 12.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 10.
Concho, Havana, March 17.
Edam, Amsterdam, March 10.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Helios, Hamburg, March 6.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 15.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Alene, Port Limon, March 15.
Bovic, Liverpool March 12.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 16.
Mobile, London, March 16.
Southery, Hamburg March 8.

Arrived—Wednesday, March 16.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Belize March 1, Porto Barrios and Livingston 2d, Porto Cortez 4th, Montego Bay 7th, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 8th, and Kingston 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) Bentzon, Havre Feb. 24 and Leith March 2, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) Sorgdragon, Paramaribo Feb. 21, Demerara 23d, Trinidad 27th, Carupano 28th, Cumana March 1, Guanta 1st, La Guayra 2d, Porto Cabello 3d, Curacao 5th, Jacmel 7th, Aux Cayes 8th, and Port au Prince 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Cote, Port au Prince Feb. 25, Petit Goave 26th, Savanilla March 2, and Kingston 9th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville March 13 and Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston March 9 and Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool March 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Genoa March 4, Naples 6th, and Gibraltar 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Leghorn Feb. 22, Genoa 26th, and Naples 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London March 4, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Gatheman, Bremen March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, Venice Feb. 11, Trieste 14th, Fiume 16th, Messina 20th, Palermo 22d, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz March 4, Tampico 7th, Campeche 9th, Progreso 10th, and Havana 12th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen March 8 and Southampton 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 16, 9:30 P. M., south, gentle breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Fluminense, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Scotia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS City of Washington, for Havana, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Falladon Hall, (Br.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS New York, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Llanthony Abbey, (Br.,) for Cork.
SS Asti, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Sirius, (Br.,) for Manchester.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 16.—The Lighthouse Board has issued the following notices:

A first-class spar buoy, painted red and surmounted by a conical shape, has been placed for experimental purposes near Gowanus Flats (S. W.) Bell Buoy, New York Harbor, in 25 feet at low water, and nearly opposite the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville. Masters of vessels are specially requested to keep clear of this buoy.

The following iron buoys have been replaced for the season in lower bay, New York: Gedney entrance, (main channel,) G. E. 1, black, first-class can buoy. Bayside Range Cut, B. 3, black first-class can buoy. Mid Channel, black and white perpendicular stripes, first-class can buoy. False Hook Shoal, (N. W. part,) red and black horizontal stripes, second-class nun buoy. East Knolls, (E. side,) S. 1, black second-class can buoy.

Spoken.

Ship Earl of Zetland, (Br.,) McDonald, New York for Sidney, N. S. W., Feb. 3, on the equator, lon. 27.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 16.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day. Passed Hurst Castle at 3:15 P. M.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, from Rio Janeiro for New York, passed Pernambuco on March 14.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for London, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight today.

SS Aras, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from New York via Singapore, has arr. at Hongkong.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from New York, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Bratten, (Nor.,) sld. for New York from Hull yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. for New York from Swansea yesterday.

SS Remus, (Ger.,) Capt. Schwaner, sld. for New York from West Hartlepool yesterday.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, sld. for New York from Leghorn yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Hamburg, passed St. Catherine's at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelteren, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from New York, arr. at Calcutta to-day.

Miscellaneous.

D. D. Stubbs, Secretary O. & O. S. S. Co., wires that the Coptic is detained at Hongkong. The sailing from San Francisco April 21st has been abandoned. Belgic will sail on April 2, via Honolulu.

ALGOA BAY, Africa, March 16.—The British bark Shenir, Capt. Mason, after arriving here from London, broke from her mooring and collided with the British bark Loch Ranza, here since Dec. 24, from Girgenti. The Shenir lost anchors and chains and carried away jibboom and head gear. The Loch Ranza had a backstay and part of her running gear carried away, the main rail smashed, and the gig demolished.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—The Red Star Line steamer Belgenland, Capt. Thompson, which called here to-day, bound from Philadelphia for Liverpool, reported having seen a mast belonging to a submerged wreck sticking out of water on March 14, in lat. 50, lon. 20.

HAMBURG, March 16.—The British steamer Darlington, here from Galveston via Key West and Newport News, is seriously damaged from the fire which broke out in the coal back of a board bunker while she was lying in dock here, as before reported. Seven plates on the side of the hull, a bulkhead, and the deck plating were buckled, and several frames and deck beams, besides the engineers' berths and other parts of the vessel were damaged. The whole damage is estimated at about £700.

ANTWERP, March 16.—The British steamer Florence, Capt. Gurney, from Buenos Ayres via Dartmouth March 9, arrived here to-day and reported that a fire started in her coal bunkers on Feb. 4, which lasted till Feb. 15, and the deck houses and cattle fittings were partly burned before the fire was extinguished.

LONDON, March 16.—The British ship Glenfinlas, Capt. Patterson, which has sailed from Newcastle Oct. 6 for Manila, has been posted as missing. The Glenfinlas was built at Sunderland in 1882. She was an iron vessel and registered 2,033 tons net. Her hailing port was Liverpool, and she was owned by C. T. Bowring & Co.

SPRING'S SWIFT STEPS

are on the heels of the tardy winter and all men's thoughts now turn to the shedding of heavy clothes for lighter ones.

There's a spring atmosphere surrounding the many new patterns our stores contain, among them a number that have no duplicate in this market. In the assortment are some effective silver grays that are sure to make a record for themselves.

$15.00

pays here for suit or topcoat to order, equal in workmanship and material to other tailors' $30 worth.

Money back if dissatisfied.

Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.

W. C. Loftus & Co

TAILORS,

Broadway, cor. Prince (11th floor.)

1,191 B'way, near 28th. 125th & Lexington Ave.
Sun Build'g, nr. bridge. 25 Whitehall St.
BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY—TROY.

The Secret of Hunter Baltimore Rye.

New York (N. Y.) Rider and Driver.

The blending of whiskies is rapidly rising to the dignity of one of the exact sciences. Apparently it is a most simple process, but it should not be confused with the process of compounding whiskies. Blending requires the keenest discrimination and the closest attention to every detail. The theory is to combine in one product all the prized characteristics found in the best rye whiskies, but never present altogether in a single "straight" whiskey. The object of blending is practically missed if facilities be not given for the commingling of the several types of whiskey and for their gradual combination into one perfect and harmonious whole.

These points are finding increased recognition among blenders, and various means are adopted to attain the desired end. One device, for which William Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md., are responsible, has for its main idea the application of the well-known principles of heat and motion by perfect aeration of each and every particle, to secure maturity, uniformity, and intimate amalgamation of all the ingredients of the blend, the ingredients being standard brands of well-matured and finely developed Maryland Rye Whiskies.

The result has been the production of the finest rye whiskey on the market, and those who buy Hunter Baltimore Rye may be absolutely certain that they have a pure, fine-flavored, ten years' old article that cannot be surpassed.

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 3 South William St., New York, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Capt. Riggs' Wigwam, Navajo Curios and Rugs at reduced prices. Basement.
Cut Flowers, First Floor, near centre, Broadway Entrance.

Falcon Bicycles at $22.50

An Addition to Our Bicycle Stock

THE Falcon wheel in 1897 was classed as a $75 mount, and deserved that classification. In every respect of material, in every point and feature of design and finish, it *was* a $75 wheel.

We sold it at $26.50; the women's models at $27.50.

The selling was very large; so large that we looked to another successful year with the same wheel, and had the company make to our special order

One Thousand Wheels

particularly for the business of this season. These thousand were the good $75 wheels of '97, with such improvements as a year's experience had suggested.

Conditions change fast in the wheel world of late. There came a crash in prices, and, coincidently, a change in manufacturing policy. Our plans for 1898 included the improved 1897 Falcon, because we knew what it was,—its value was fixed and known, and it partook of none of the uncertainty of the future and the new conditions.

We now offer the thousand wheels originally made for us,—made when our Falcon was to be better than any Falcon ever put out,—made when the wheel was an honest $75 worth. Neither we nor the manufacturers ever dreamed of these figures at retail, but conditions change fast. Here is the new price:—

Falcons, for Men, 22, 24 and 26-Inch Frames,
Falcons, for Women, 20 and 22-Inch Frames, } **$22.50**

We do not give a choice in tires,—you must take the wheels as they stand, but they stand fitted with numerous makes, and it amounts to the same thing. Almost all are single tube. Garford saddles. Enameled in black, maroon and green.

Selling begins this morning. Our usual broad guarantee covers every wheel. You will find these wheels on sale also at our branch cycle store, 5th Avenue and 42d Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Directors Meet Here and Elect Officers—President Baxter on the Outlook in the South.

The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company held a meeting in the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon, Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., presided. All of the officers of last year were re-elected, as follows: President—Nathaniel Baxter, Jr.; First Vice President—James Barron; Second Vice President—A. M. Shook; General Manager—G. B. McCormick; Treasurer—James Barron, and Secretary—John Fletcher. After the meeting President Baxter said that the affairs of the company have greatly improved within the last year. In speaking of general business conditions in Tennessee and elsewhere in the South he said:

"There is a very decided improvement in conditions. The situation has grown better steadily for years, and the growth and development are substantial. The only obstacle now to still greater advancement is the war scare. While the people in the South are ready to take part in any war, the business men everywhere are opposed to a hasty war. There is more hope now that war will be averted, but the uncertainty of the situation, with the continual preparation of ships and munitions of war, is having its effect. It depresses business, checks all development, and prevents men from putting their money into enterprises that have been planned and perfected and are only awaiting an assurance of peace. We have entered upon an era of vast development and material prosperity, and it is a great misfortune to have it checked by rumors of war. It will be a still greater misfortune if that period of prosperity is postponed or turned into one of disaster by actual war."

Among Southern business men who are at the Hoffman House to look after the interests of this company or of other enterprises are S. Haas, President of the Schloss Iron Company at Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Wells, Postmaster of Nashville and interested in the Sheffield Works, and J. M. Culp, General Freight Agent of the Southern Railway.

THREE GOULD ROAD MEETINGS.

Officers Chosen by Two—Annual Report of the Third Approved.

There were three Gould railroad meetings in this city yesterday. The Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company elected these officers: President—George J. Gould; Vice President and General Auditor—C. G. Warner; General Manager—W. B. Doddridge; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Calef; Assistant Secretary—Guy Phillips; Second Assistant Secretary—E. G. Merriam; Local Treasurer—D. S. H. Smith; Executive Committee—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, A. L. Hopkins, Howard Gould, John T. Terry, and G. C. W. Lowrey.

Officers elected for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company were the same, except that F. W. Irland is Second Assistant Secretary and the Executive Committee consists of George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, Thomas T. Eckert, D. D. Parmly, Louis Fitzgerald, and Edwin Gould.

The stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company met to pass formal approval on the annual report, and they were surprised when the meeting adjourned by an invitation from Mr. Gould to a sumptuous luncheon in his private office. Such an entertainment is rare in railroad routine.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Erie Railroad Gets Permission to Increase Its Stock.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners met yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with Col. Ashley W. Cole presiding. Permission was given to the Erie Railroad to increase its capital stock to an amount sufficient to acquire control of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The capital stock is to be raised from $146,000,000 to $172,000,000.

Considerable testimony was taken in the matter of the application of the New York and North Shore Railroad Company for permission to build an electric surface road from Flushing, L. I., to Whitestone, Jamaica, Little Neck, Bayside, Manhasset, and Willets Point. The Long Island Railroad Company is opposed to the granting of the franchise. Further hearings will be held.

The Middletown-Goshen Road.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 16.—The controlling stock of the Middletown-Goshen Traction Company to-day passed from the hands of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre stockholders to New York capitalists, who have elected the following officers: President—F. McKeige, Brooklyn; Vice President and Treasurer—Charles G. M. Thomas, New York; Secretary—Henry M. Brundage, New York; General Manager—W. A. Grauten, New Paltz. The new company also acquires Midway Park, a Summer resort.

NORTHWEST RATE WAR.

A Special Committee of General Passenger Agents Still Trying to Settle the Difficulty.

Another largely attended meeting of railway passenger traffic men was held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, Liberty Street, yesterday in the hope of effecting an agreement by which the Northwest rate war may be stopped. Commissioner L. P. Farmer presided. Soon after 2 o'clock the special committee appointed to report a plan for a settlement of the difficulty reported that it had been in session since 10:30 A. M., but had not been able to reach a conclusion. In reply to a question from Commissioner Farmer, D. B. Martin, the Chairman of the committee, said that there was still some hope of effecting an amicable arrangement, and he suggested that more time be allowed the committee. The meeting promptly voted to extend the committee's time until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The chief obstacle in the way of an agreement is said to be the question of Canadian Pacific differentials. The officers of that company claim that their line is entitled to a differential, and the representatives of the Western roads are opposed to making any such concession. Propositions for arbitration have therefore come up, but the conflicting interests represented in the sub-committee have not been able to agree on the methods of arbitration to be followed.

Commissioner Farmer announced to the meeting the death in Chicago last Tuesday night of W. F. White, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Mr. White had expected to attend this conference. A committee, of which George H. Daniels was Chairman, drafted a brief memorial, which was adopted, with the request that it be spread on the minutes of the various passenger associations.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL IN ALABAMA.

It Will Enter Over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 16.—It is reported on the very best authority that the Illinois Central has definitely arranged for its entrance into Birmingham, and is now locating an office here. The statement is made that it will be operating into this city over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad by April 1.

The arrangement is said to be a full traffic agreement. The report is confirmed by a number of things that have occurred the past few months, notably the purchase of a large acreage of coal and iron ore lands in Lamar County, Ala., by parties interested in the Illinois Central. It is said to be the Illinois Central's present intention to run its trains from Aberdeen, Miss., and to build branches from the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham to the new coal and iron properties.

Officials have thrown cold water on the representations, but their actions have lent color to them. That they are coming into Alabama, somehow, is no longer doubted.

New B. and O. Terminal Facilities.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has opened a new freight terminal, with yard facilities, at the foot of West Twenty-sixth Street. A plot between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, fronting on Thirteenth Avenue, has been secured and tracks have been laid to accommodate one hundred cars. In addition a warehouse, 300 by 25 feet has been built. Tracks have been laid across Thirteenth Avenue to the pier, and a new bridge and other necessary adjuncts have been built to facilitate the handling of cars from floats to the land. The establishment of this terminal enables the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to gather business from the lumber yards and the piano, structural iron, boiler, and other manufacturing industries in that neighborhood.

Baltimore and Ohio Improvement.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Chief Engineer Manning of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Monday connected up the new work at Falls Cut and the new tunnel was used for the first time Monday night. This tunnel eliminates the hitherto dangerous point known as Falls Cut, which had to be strengthened with heavy timbers. Six curves also were removed and the line was shortened about 600 feet. The new tunnel is 585 feet long and the entire new work has been built for a double track.

DEMENTED FOLK AS VEGETABLES

At the Flatbush Asylum last night a fancy dress ball was given by the inmates. An entertainment was provided, consisting of music, fancy dances, and recitations. The grand march was led by James McAvoy, dressed as a French General.

A curious thing about the affair was the appearance of several of the lunatics dressed as vegetables, evidently in imitation of the recent vegetable dance of New York society. There were cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, and other vegetables.

The whole affair was a pronounced success, and the physicians as well as the inmates were much pleased.

BRIDGE TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Wagon and Car Crash on the Structure—Man's Skull Fractured.

The first trolley collision took place on the Brooklyn Bridge last night. A man was driving an express wagon, when some part of the harness broke and the horse took fright.

A collision resulted with Car No. 119 of the Smith Street line, and the man was thrown out. His skull was fractured, and he was taken by Ambulance Surgeon Benton to the Brooklyn City Hospital. His name was not learned.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, is granted Major Joseph B. Girard, surgeon.

Fifteen days' ordinary leave of absence is granted Second Lieutenant Kenzie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, to take effect upon the expiration of the extension of sick leave granted him Nov. 26.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Myer, Virginia, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Major William R. Hall, surgeon; Capt. George McCreery, assistant surgeon; Capt. Frank West, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, recorder.

First Lieut. James W. Watson, Tenth Cavalry, will report to Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major E. Van A. Andruss, Fourth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, vice Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

The order dated March 11 detailing First Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, Third Infantry, as Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Peck Indian Agency, Montana, is revoked.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. John B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, and First Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Fifth Artillery, are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board now convened at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, and First Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Second Artillery, who are hereby relieved.

Navy.

Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks March 16, and ordered as President of the naval retiring board, Washington, March 17.

Commodore F. V. McNair is detached as President of the naval retiring board, Washington, March 17, and ordered to commence his duties as President of the naval examining board.

Medical Inspector W. S. Dixon, ordered to the examining board of Marine Surgeons March 16, and to resume treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, is detached from the Brooklyn, and ordered at once to the Norfolk Hospital for treatment.

Chief Engineer W. H. Nauman is detached from the Monadnock, and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning is ordered to the Monadnock on the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco.

Acting Carpenter J. T. S. Miller is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 19.

Acting Gunner D. Lyons is detached from the Constellation, and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 19.

Capt. A. H. McCormick is detached from command of the Oregon, and ordered home. He has sick leave for six months.

Capt. C. E. Clark is detached from command of the Monterey, and ordered at once to the command of the Oregon.

Medical Inspector P. Fitzsimons is detached as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, and ordered at once to the Monterey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Foote sailed from Jacksonville for Key West March 16.

Vicksburg arrived at St. Pierre March 15.

Marietta sailed from San José for Panama March 15.

Essex arrived at Portsmouth March 16.

Mangrove arrived at Key West March 16.

Helena arrived at Funchal March 16.

Fern sailed from Key West for Havana March 16.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

HOTEL HANOVER ON FIRE

Two Upper Floors of the Fashionable Family Resort Totally Destroyed.

INVALID WOMEN RESCUED

Many Prominent Persons Occupants of Threatened Apartments—Gen. B. F. Tracy Suffers Slight Damage—Parrot Saved Before Jewels.

The Hotel Hanover, a family hotel on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday and its contents, including valuable antique furniture, paintings, and bric-à-brac to the value of many thousands of dollars, were badly damaged by the floods of water that were thrown on the building for nearly three hours. None of the occupants was injured, but for some time intense excitement prevailed and two invalid women had to be carried out of the house by policemen and firemen.

The fire started shortly after 3 o'clock on the Fifth Avenue side of the top floor of the six-story building in a pile of rubbish stowed away in a closet. The top floor serves as quarters for the servants employed in the hotel, and it is thought that one of the maids carelessly threw a burning match into a closet near an airshaft and ignited some waste paper. The dry woodwork at once caught fire and in a few seconds the entire east wing of the floor was filled with smoke, which was carried by the draught down the airshaft and gave the first warning of danger to the occupants.

Charles Ganer, a bell boy, and Edward Herbert, the hotel porter, noticed the smoke, and at once turned in an alarm. By the time the fire companies responded the flames had made considerable headway, and soon afterward a second and third alarm were sent in.

Scramble for Safety.

Meantime the occupants of the apartments began a wild scramble for safety. Those on the upper floors rushed to the elevator, but the man in charge lost his self-control in the excitement and could not make the elevator work. The stairways, though rapidly filling with smoke, offered a safe way of egress, and men and women, all carrying as many of their belongings as they could possibly hold, came rushing out of the building.

Mrs. Ellen Reynolds, who occupied apartments on the fourth floor, and is an invalid, tried to get to her door unaided, and was on the verge of collapse when Policeman Forbes of the West Thirtieth Street Station went to her aid and carried her down stairs in an invalid chair. He took her into the store of the Japanese Trading Company, at 4 East Fifteenth Street, where she was temporarily cared for. As soon as she reached the street she suddenly remembered that she had left her diamonds, valued at nearly $10,000, and about $1,000 in cash, in her rooms. She offered the policeman $100 to go back for them, and he, with a maid, started to get the valuables. They reached the third floor, but there the smoke became so thick that they had difficulty in making their way back.

Mrs. Edward Kirkland, another invalid, who had a short while before undergone an operation, and who lived on the second floor, was carried down by Policeman Benning and Fireman Heylos. She was taken to the Kensington, across the street, and placed under the care of a physician.

Much Damage by Water.

For three hours the firemen worked to check the flames, and succeeded in confining them to the two upper floors of the Fifth Avenue wing, but the streams of water soaked through to every floor below and did almost incalculable damage. The draught coming through the airshaft drew part of the flames down to the floors below, and some of the woodwork and curtains in the lower apartments caught fire, but prompt work on the part of the hose brigade prevented serious damage. The two top floors all along the Fifth Avenue side and for about forty feet on the Fifteenth Street side were gutted. Shortly after 6 o'clock the roof covering that portion gave way, and the large, half-burned rafters, as well as a good portion of the cornices, tumbled into the street.

The hotel is owned by the Haight estate, the representative of which is Dr. David L. Haight, who lives in the house. The manager is Ernest W. Eager, who also keeps the Montvord House, in Middleton Springs, Vt. He has managed the Hanover for nine years. About forty families occupy apartments ranging from four to eight rooms in the house, and among them are many well-known society people. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy occupies a suite on the second floor, and among the others are Alan Arthur, son of the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur; Judge Martin T. McMahon and two sisters, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Blood and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hamersley, cousins of Lady Beresford, formerly the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough; Mrs. M. Knapp, Miss Augusta Hyatt, Miss Margaret Wilmerding, Miss Laura Conkling, a niece of Roscoe Conkling; Mrs. Carson, one of the principal stockholders in the Otis Elevator Company; Mrs. Emerson, a niece of Bishop Henry C. Potter; Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. Robert Boerum, Mrs. David S. Thomson, the Countess Nasell, formerly Mrs. Spiess, and Dr. Charles A. Doremus.

On the site where the hotel now stands was formerly the Haight mansion, part of which still stands and is a part of the hotel. It is joined to the main building in Fifteenth Street by a double fire-proof brick wall. The entire building extends about 200 feet on the Fifteenth Street side and 75 feet on the Fifth Avenue side, while the original mansion extended only about 25 feet back of Fifth Avenue. There is only one entrance on the Fifteenth Street side.

Old Building Suffered.

Most of the damage of yesterday's fire and consequent flooding was sustained by those occupying apartments in the old part of the building, where hardly a single thing was left dry. The apartments in the newer addition suffered considerably less. Gen. Tracy's damage was slight, while his next-door neighbors, the Countess Nasell and her daughters, saved all their property.

One of the heaviest losers was Mrs. John Bloodgood. Her son, Harry Bloodgood, said that several valuable paintings which he estimated to be worth considerably over $50,000 were slightly injured by water; but all their furniture, including some costly antiques, was almost totally ruined.

All during the evening porters, bell boys, and maids were kept busy carrying wet clothing and soaked baggage of all kinds out of the house. Every available trunk and valise in the house was brought into requisition, and articles of more or less value were taken out as the water, accumulating in spots, began to leak through every aperture and poured into the rooms.

Fashionably dressed women returning from a day's shopping or calling were shocked to find their homes almost wrecked. They bravely waded through the pools of water in the street and in the house and set about saving what they could.

Butler Saves a Parrot.

Mrs. Thomson had left all her jewelry in her apartments, but recognising that there was no danger of the fire spreading to her rooms, gave herself little concern about it. She was, however, anxious about a parrot, and fearing that the bird would come to grief in the excitement sent her butler up to effect a rescue. He returned a few minutes later carrying Polly on his thumb, and its mistress promptly tucked it away inside of her sealskin coat.

The damage to the building was estimated at something over $10,000, although the fine hand frescoes in the old Haight Mansion, which were destroyed are said to have cost that much in themselves. The damage to property cannot be estimated until everything becomes dry and the extent of the injury to the furniture and clothing is ascertained.

Assistant Fire Marshal McQuaid was present, and said that no further investigation would be made by the Marshal's department.

The police had some difficulty in keeping back the crowds that swarmed to witness the fire, and the reserves from the West Twentieth and West Thirtieth Street Stations had to be called out. Detectives guarded the entrance to the hotel, and were stationed in the corridors inside to prevent any of the valuable articles in the building from falling into thieves' hands. Police Commissioner Hamilton, Capt. Sheehan, and Capt. McClusky were interested spectators, the latter taking an active part in guarding the property of the burned-out guests.

A DINNER OF SCIENTISTS

The Alliance of New York Takes Up Science in Many of Its Relations.

SPEECHES BY MEN OF NOTE

Responses by Chancellor MacCracken, President Low, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Prof. Stevenson, William E. Dodge, Capt. Zalinski, and Others.

The Scientific Alliance of New York gave its first dinner last evening at the Hotel Savoy, and it was one of the largest dinners that has taken place at that hostelry this season. About 200 members of the various societies forming the alliance and their friends were seated at twenty-one tables, many ladies being of the company.

Charles F. Cox of the New York Academy of Sciences and President of the Council of the Alliance presided, and was toastmaster. At the table with him, to his right, sat Prof. Simon Newcomb, President Seth Low, William E. Dodge, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward D. Adams, and Prof. Henry F. Osborn, while on his left were Prof. George F. Barker, Chancellor H. M. MacCracken, Dr. John S. Billings, Andrew H. Green, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, Horace E. Deming, and Prof. J. J. Stevenson.

At the other tables were William Beutenmuller, Addison Brown, Charles A. Doremus, L. S. Foster, George F. Kunz, E. G. Love, C. F. McKenna, W. McMurtrie, Henry H. Rusby, Charles G. Shults, Frank D. Skeel, C. Van Brunt, W. S. Logan, A. R. Conkling, R. E. Dodge, J. F. Kemp, and Prof. J. K. Rees.

In his speech of greeting the President reviewed briefly the history of the formation of the alliance and its beneficial effect upon the eight societies that constitute it. The alliance, he said, will make New York the scientific centre of the country.

The toasts all related to science. The first one was, "Science as a Moral Force," and it was responded to by Chancellor MacCracken, who said science and force are man and wife, and their offspring are the wonderful inventions of this century.

President Low spoke on "Science in Education," his introductory remarks being in a humorous vein. He spoke approvingly of the room science now takes in the plan of all university education, the friendship with nature which the scientific student cultivates, and the good effect upon character of the fearlessness of science, which believes that truth may safely be allowed to take care of itself under any and all circumstances.

Prof. Simon Newcomb's theme was "Science, the Nation's Safeguard." He said the National importance of science is not to be measured by what it has already accomplished, great as those achievements are.

Prof. Stevenson spoke of "The City's Debt to Science." He first instanced Franklin's discovery of the Gulf Stream, which diverted the tide of commerce hither from Charleston, Boston, and Philadelphia. Our stately buildings, our illuminated streets, our underground trolley cars, and our hope of some day having rapid transit are due to the scientific men who sought truth, not fame or wealth. It has been the telegraph and later the telephone that have saved New York from the competition of the inland cities. He declared that New York does not know and acknowledge its debt to science. Provision for scientific research is absolutely necessary for its supremacy.

Mr. Dodge's Remarks.

William E. Dodge responded to "Science and Commerce," saying that President Gilman had declared that the relation of science and commerce is the history of civilization. Science determined what products should be moved and commerce took hold of them. They have worked together closely in all ages, and have made the world what it is. Science always leads and commerce follows. Commerce is a gigantic and wonderful movement. Mr. Dodge said he believed the men of commerce do appreciate and acknowledge the work of scientific men and expressed a confidence that they would see to it that facilities for scientific research are furnished.

Other toasts were "The Interest of Sister Cities in the Science of New York," Prof. George F. Barker; "Science for the People," Prof. Henry F. Osborn, and "Science in Warfare," Capt. E. L. Zalinski.

Capt. Zalinski said that science has contributed to progress in the arts of war, and its highest attainments have often been evoked and stimulated by the efforts to enhance the destructiveness of war appliances. But science, as applied to the arts of peace, owes something to the necessities of the arts of war. Thus the recognition of the elastic limit of metals as the basis of computation for the strength of structures is due to the artillery engineer.

Capt. Zalinsky spoke in detail o fthe progress in gun construction, which has resulted in the built-up and wire-wound guns; improvements in the forms of projectiles, the chronograph, the polarizing, photo-chronograph; telescope sights, the range-finder, smokeless powders, fixed submarine mines, and movable and automobile torpedoes, and concluded by saying:

"Every advance of science is utilized sooner or later in the arts of war and developments brought about by the latter are sure to bring about advances advantageous to the arts of peace."

OLD AND NEW ST. PAUL'S.

Alfred M. Collett Lectures on the Cathedral for Charity.

The Manhattan East Side Mission was the beneficiary of an unusually interesting lecture given in Sherry's small ballroom yesterday afternoon, by Alfred M. Collett of Oxford University. The subject was "The Old and New St. Paul's Cathedral" in London. The lecture was the second in a course Mr. Collett is giving for the mission, and it was illustrated with stereopticon views.

The present St. Paul's Cathedral was very fully presented and explained. Its exterior, shown to be dirty and dark near the ground, and much lighter above, illustrates the effect of the smoky atmosphere of London, said Mr. Collett. "The present cathedral was built of Portland stone," he added, "taken from Portland Island through the English Channel, and up the Thames to London, and its procurement must have cost the lives of many horses and men.

"The dome of St. Paul's is one of the most beautiful in the world and one of the finest bits of Renaissance architecture extant. It is a false dome, however, the inner surface being far below the outer one, which is supported by a brick cone placed between the two."

Mr. Collett exhibited one view, taken from the south portico, of a work carved in stone, showing a phoenix rising from the ashes. "When Sir Christopher Wren was building the new cathedral," said he, "several gravestones were brought to its site for use in its construction, and upon one of these, which he came across, was inscribed the Latin word, 'Resurgam,' 'I shall rise again.' It was on this account that the phoenix was carved here. Wren now lies in a tomb in the crypt of the cathedral and over his tomb is inscribed the motto, in Latin: 'Reader, if you want the monument, look around you.'"

CASTELLANE TO BUILD A YACHT.

He Has Challenged for the Coupe de France with His Boat.

CANNES, March 16.—Count de Castellane has challenged for the Coupe de France, (French Cup,) and will build a yacht for the purpose of contesting for that trophy.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Midian won, Chihuahua second, Prompt third. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Treachery won, Palomacita second, Coda third. Time—1:56½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. For two-year-olds. Half a mile. Bonibel won, Buena Ventura second, Craibee third. Time—0:49.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. San Pablo Stakes. Recreation won, Lord Marmion second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:28¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Alvarado II. won, Mamie Scott second, Rey Del Tierra third. Time—1:48.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. McLight won, Dr. Marks second, Refugee third. Time—1:26.

Johns Hopkins Relief Bill Killed.

ANNAPOLIS, March 16.—The House of Delegates to-day defeated by a decisive vote the bill to appropriate $100,000 per annum for two years in aid of Johns Hopkins University.

The Gorham Company, Silversmiths

are showing some artistic examples of their work, recently produced. This exhibition is preliminary to their Annual Easter Show, and is intended as an indication of the styles which will prevail at that time. Some opportunities for exclusive selections are offered, and such goods may be reserved for future delivery.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Broadway and Nineteenth Street,

23 Maiden Lane.

SCHEDULE OF YACHT RACES.

Dates Arranged by the Long Island Yacht Racing Association—Not So Many Events Planned This Year.

The schedule of yacht racing dates under the auspices of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association has been arranged by the Executive Committee, and will be presented to the main body at the general meeting of delegates, which is fixed for Monday evening, March 21, in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

There will not be as many races during the coming season as were held during 1897, owing to the fact that Wednesdays will not be officially designated as racing days. This does not, however, prohibit any club from arranging mid-week races, should they feel so disposed.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will omit their May regatta and will have only two events during the season open to all classes. They will, however, have contests every Saturday afternoon among their restricted "one design" knockabouts, and the usual trial races for a cup challenger. These last named contests will occupy the week beginning Monday, July 11.

The racing circuit will begin Saturday, June 25, and finish on Tuesday, July 5. The list of dates as assigned to the various clubs are as follows, and they will probably be adopted without alteration at the general meeting:

May 14, Saturday.—Huguenot Y. C., special race.

May 21, Saturday.—New Rochelle Y. C., special race.

May 30, Monday, (Decoration Day.)—Harlem Y. C., annual regatta.

May 30, Monday, (Decoration Day.)—Indian Harbor Y. C., special race.

June 1, Wednesday.—Yale Corinthian Y. C., annual regatta.

June 4, Saturday.—Knickerbocker Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.

June 11, Saturday.—Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle, annual regatta.

June 20, Monday.—New Haven Y. C., annual regatta.

June 25, Saturday.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., annual race for all classes.

June 27, Monday.—Stamford Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.

June 28, Tuesday.—Indian Harbor Y. C., special race.

June 29, Wednesday.—Douglaston Y. C., annual regatta.

June 30, Thursday.—Horseshoe Harbor Club, special race.

July 1, Friday.—Sea Cliff Y. C., annual regatta.

July 2, Saturday.—New Rochelle Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.

July 5, Tuesday.—American Y. C., annual regatta for all classes.

July 9, Saturday.—Riverside Y. C., annual race.

July 11, Monday, to July 15, Friday.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., trial races for 20-foot class of sloops.

July 30, Saturday.—Indian Harbor Y. C., annual regatta.

Aug. 6, Saturday.—Hempstead Harbor Club, annual regatta.

Aug. 13, Saturday.—Horseshoe Harbor Club, annual regatta.

Aug. 20, Saturday.—Huguenot Y. C., annual regatta.

Aug. 27, Saturday.—Indian Harbor Y. C., special regatta.

Sept. 3, Saturday.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., Fall race for all classes.

Sept. 5, Monday, (Labor Day.)—Norwalk Y. C., annual regatta.

Sept. 10, Saturday.—Riverside Y. C., Fall race.

Sept. 17, Saturday.—American Y. C., Fall regatta for all classes.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto; ex-Congressman M. T. Stevens, Massachusetts; ex-Senator J. M. Camden, West Virginia; ex-Senator H. G. Davis, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—Baron de Batz, Paris; Major Scabell, England; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MANHATTAN—F. O. Wilson, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Col. Ashley W. Cole, Albany; Major John S. Kenyon, Syracuse.

WALDORF—Henry Watterson, Louisville; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Capt. Mara P. Maus, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hotel Netherland.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Dewsbury, linens; 57 White Street.
Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Almond, notions and dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. T. E. Bonte, printing inks; Waldorf Hotel.
Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. I. A. Ault, printing inks; Waldorf Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Caldwell, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. James Wilson, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bronhard & Hanna, Little River, Kansas; George W. Hanna, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Bean, Ira J., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ira J. Bean, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerlach.
Bean, Ira J., Detroit, Mich.; Mary L. Ferguson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerlach.
Barnard & Grant, Emlenton, Penn.; J. P. Barnard, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Blasier, W. D., Ilion, N. Y.; fancy dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Baker & Le Form, Troy, Ohio; W. H. Baker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Skene, E., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Bizzell Brothers & Co., Goldsborough, N. C.; J. S. Bizzell, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bannon, Miss, Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Miss L. Bannon, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Beck Brothers, Monroe, N. C.; J. M. Beck, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. R. Cohane, prints and ginghams; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Bronner, E. M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Bronner, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Blanke, C. F., Tea and Coffee Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Blanke, tea and coffee; Hotel Metropole.
Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Chappell, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Citizens' General Electric Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Worthington; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Collins & Surridge, Bellefontaine, Ohio; G. N. Surridge, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cole, M., Chicago, Ill.; dressmakers' supplies.
Clarkson, R. C., Lebanon, Ky.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohen & Oberman, Cambria, Penn.; Morris Cohen, dry goods.
Davis, George W., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Avery B. Davis, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Duval, Alexander, Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Dirksen, I. & T., Evansville, Ind.; Gusta Dirksen, millinery; Trinka Dirksen, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Devan, M. A., Penn Yan, N. Y.; millinery.
Donald, Converse & Maynard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; C. E. Converse, notions and cloaks; Holland House.
Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Forman, J. A., & Brother, Erie, Penn.; J. A. Forman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; M. H. Burns, jewelry; I. Stern, fancy goods and worsteds; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Fillman Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio, publishers; George B. Nichols.
Frost, Samuel W., Cincinnati, Ohio, lumber; Waldorf Hotel.
Fulton, W. J., Hartford City, Ind.; department store; Hotel Lafayette.
Garrity, Mrs. P. A., Louisville, Ky.; modiste, 225 West Twenty-third Street.
Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; Marks Gross, clothing and furnishing goods; Wolf Gross, clothing and furnishings; Sinclair House.
Gray, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Gray, notions and carpets; Westminster Hotel.
Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Berry, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Goldstein, J. B., Titusville, Penn.; Miss Anna Goldstein, dry goods; Miss Sarah Goldstein, dry goods; 120 East Ninetieth Street.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Horkan, P. D., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; P. D. Horkan, notions and furnishing goods; Sturtevant House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; E. Henderson, dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hartley, J. M., Fairmount, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Herman, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Hull & Co., Paulding, Ohio; G. W. Hull, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hughes, Ella N., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery and notions; 22 Varick Street.
Hawkins, D., & Co., Brazil, Ind.; D. Hawkins, dry goods.
Jeffrey & Roobin, Ashburn, Ga.; H. Jeffrey, dry goods and furniture; 150 Houston Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Whittaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street; Grand Hotel.
Jones, Mrs. F. K., Fulton, N. Y., millinery.
Kirtland, F. W., Plymouth, Ohio, dry goods.
Knapp, Mrs. E. P., Oneonta, N. Y.; millinery.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; C. Le Royer, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Holland House.
Kremson, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanswoll, flowers; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.
Kauffman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Cunningham, silks; 699 Broadway; Holland House.
Koch & Brainstein, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. I. Koch, china and glassware; Hotel Imperial.
Lamping, Cora M., Massena, N. Y.; millinery; Sturtevant House.
Le Baron Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; E. J. Obrist, millinery and dressmaking; New Amsterdam.
Le Baron, Jean B., North Hartey, Quebec; general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; J. Nast, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Levy Brothers, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. V. Levy, clothing, &c.
Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. G. Mack, dry goods.
Monfelt, M., Chicago, Ill.; clothing; 55 Walker Street.
Moffett, S. S., & Son, Madison, Ind.; W. M. Moffett, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, furnishing goods, cloaks, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hoffman House.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, hosiery and gloves; Mr. Whitaker, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Marsh & Bachman Company, The, Hudson, N. Y.; L. W. Bachman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Macauley & Co., Augusta, Ga.; M. E. Macauley, notions and furnishing goods; Astor House.
Newman & Kalmbach, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Kalmbach, dry goods; Stuart House.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, laces and embroideries, 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, dress goods and silks; Hoffman House.
Morris, J. B., & Son, Watkins, N. Y.; H. Morris, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Imperial.
McFadden Brothers, Charles City, Iowa; J. McFadden, dry goods.
McComb & Co., Howell, Mich.; H. G. McComb, dry goods and notions; Mills House.
McComb, Mrs. J. C., Newcastle, Penn.; Miss Bessie McComb, millinery and notions; 123 East Eighty-second Street.
McComb, Mrs. J. C., Newcastle, Penn.; millinery and notions; 123 East Eighty-second Street.
Mark Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; Adam Mark, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Nowack, A., Cincinnati, Ohio; dressmaker; 34 West Twenty-second Street.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; S. B. Starboard, crockery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Parker, C. S., & Co., Piqua, Ohio; L. D. Parker, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Shea, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Price, L. C., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Phelps & Osborne, Jacksonville, Ill.; Charles C. Phelps, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Parker, C. S., & Co., Piqua, Ohio; L. D. Parker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pincus, Lewis, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; dry goods and clothing.
Poorman, John, St. Paris, Ohio; dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.
Pearson & Clark, Lexington, Ky.; Joe Clark, groceries; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Rogers, B. J. & J. A., Lowell, Mass.; Julia A. Rogers, millinery.
Rosenberg, R., Bradford, Penn.; department store; 110 East Seventy-sixth Street.
Roobin, A., Cordele, Ga.; dry goods.
Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces and embroideries; Miss M. Hart, millinery; Miss A. Burghardt, ribbons; Hotel Albert.
Rodock & Niedig, Frederick, Md.; G. S. Rodock, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Reid, Archie, & Co., Janesville, Wis.; George B. Simpson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Richards & Co., Clyde, Ohio; Mrs. G. S. Richards, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Romans, E. T., Freeport, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sheilds, J. E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John E. Sheilds, wholesale men's wear; Stewart House.
Simons, R., West Newton, Penn.; J. S. Morris, dry goods; 149 East Broadway.
Sherer, C. F., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Sherer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Seligman Brothers, Santa Fe, N. M.; B. Seligman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and trimmings, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stettheimer, S., Titusville, Penn.; clothing.
Smith's, Charles E., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Luke W. Smith, men's furnishings; 5 East Fourth Street.
Stewart, F. E., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods.
Strauss & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss N. Casey, dry goods, millinery, &c.; Continental Hotel.
Strauss & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Keefe, dry goods, millinery, &c.; Continental Hotel.
Strauss & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; I. Strauss, dry goods, millinery, &c.; Belvedere Hotel.
Teibel Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; O. P. Teibel, millinery; Mrs. O. P. Teibel; Hotel Marlborough.
Trullender & Williams, Muncie, Ind.; W. W. Trullender, groceries; Roy Hurtt, groceries.
Taylor's, William, Sons & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, general merchandise; F. T. Kedslie, general merchandise; 236 Church Street; Girard.
Thedrick, I. H., Sidney, Ohio; H. T. Mathers, dry goods and carpets; Stuart House.
Thedrick, I. H., Sidney, Ohio; Frank Hunter, dry goods and carpets; Stuart House.
Voight, W. L., Cincinnati, Ohio, wall papers; Hotel Bartholdi.
Valentine & Newcomb, Huntington, West Va.; W. H. Newcomb, Jr., millinery and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Grand Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shand, ribbons and laces; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Woodburn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.; C. W. Cone, notions, cloaks, and carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Wallace, L., Salisbury, N. C.; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Wilson, misses' and children's cloaks; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; C. F. Bacon, rugs, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
White & Jackson, Norwalk, Ohio; M. E. Hickor, millinery; C. F. Jackson, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Welker & Maxwell, Oil City, Penn.; G. A. Welker, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Wing, Mrs. L. S., Mount Vernon, Ohio, millinery and notions; Lafayette Hotel.
White, A., & Co., New London, Ohio; A. White, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Dates.

At the meeting of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan last night, the date of the open regatta was fixed for June 4. The annual cruise will begin on Aug. 6. John G. Honey was elected official measurer. Commodore John F. Phillips appointed the following Regatta Committee: O. H. Chellborg, Henry Stephenson, J. O. Sinkinson, C. W. Schlesinger, and Rodman Sands. The club will go into commission on May 14.

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The price, $60.

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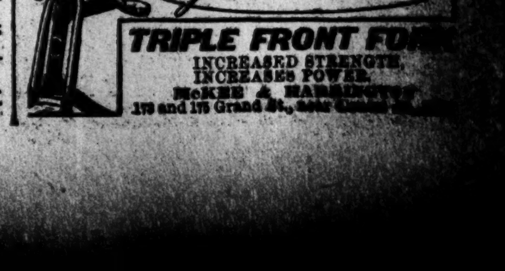

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ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Reports a Joint Resolution Providing for It.

PLACED UPON THE CALENDAR

Debt of the Islands Assumed to the Amount of Four Millions—Course of Congress with Texas Cited as a Precedent.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day, through its Chairman, Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) reported a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

The resolution in its first section declares as follows:

"The Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided by its Constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and to the Hawaiian Islands and to their dependencies, also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, forts, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of whatever kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular, the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned, are vested in the United States of America."

The section then adopts the language of the treaty, beginning with the second paragraph of the second section, and so provides for the disposal of the Hawaiian public lands, for the temporary government of the islands until Congress decides upon a permanent form of government, the abrogation of Hawaiian treaties, and the preservation of Hawaiian customs regulations until those of the United States shall be put into operation, the assumption of the public debt of Hawaii by the United States to the extent of $4,000,000, the regulation of Chinese immigration, and the appointment by the President of five Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the government of the islands.

Section 2 provides that the Commissioners provided for shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The sum of $100,000 is appropriated by the third and last section for the purpose of carrying the resolution into effect, and this sum is made immediately available.

Senator Davis said no determination has been reached as to when the joint resolution, which went to the calendar, will be called up for consideration in the Senate.

TEXAS CASE AS A PRECEDENT.

The Committee Quotes Records to Sustain Its Action.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Davis submitted with the joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii an extended report of the committee. The report states:

"The joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, herewith reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, brings that subject with in reach of the legislative power of Congress under the precedent that was established in the annexation of Texas. A treaty of annexation was negotiated between Texas as an independent State and the United States, which was signed by the agents of the high contracting powers April 12, 1844, and was submitted to the Senate of the United States by President Tyler, with a recommendation that it be ratified. After mature consideration that treaty was rejected by the Senate on June 8, 1844, by a vote of 16 Senators for ratification and 35 Senators against ratification.

The people of Texas were so indignant at the rejection of this treaty that a powerful party at once sprang into existence in favor of a treaty of alliance with Great Britain, and Mexico was known to be ready to acknowledge and guarantee the independence of Texas if she would agree never to form a union with any other country.

"The people of the United States became greatly aroused at the prospect of losing Texas in consequence of the indignation of her people over the rejection of the treaty, and they demanded immediate annexation by a law that would speak the will of the majority in Congress. Afterward, and without any further action by the Republic of Texas to signify its consent to annexation to the United States, the joint resolution, containing two alternate sections, passed both branches of Congress and was approved by the President on March 7, 1845. The vote in the Senate on the passage of this joint resolution was: Yeas 23, nays 19. In the House of Representatives the vote was: Yeas 120, nays 98."

The report then gives the text of the resolution admitting Texas, and continues:

"In this act it was left to the discretion of the President to accept annexation by treaty or by articles of agreement with the Government of Texas, which were to be valid if made with the President of Texas under legislative authority, or by the act of a convention chosen by the people of Texas under like authority. The Government of Texas preferred the convention plan, and a convention was called. The Governor submitted to the people the question of annexation and it was voted, but the act of the Legislature calling the convention made no such provision.

"Acting on the consent of Texas to come into the Union as a State under the provisions of Section 1 of the act of March 7, 1845, Congress on Dec. 29, 1845, declared by joint resolution that Texas was one of the States of the American Union.

"This joint resolution clearly establishes the precedent that Congress has the power to annex a foreign State to the territory of the United States either by assenting to a treaty of annexation or by agreeing to articles of annexation, or by act of Congress based upon the consent of such foreign Government obtained in any authentic way.

"No exercise of power could be more supreme than that under which Texas was annexed to the United States either as to its scope or the manner of the annexation, or the choice of conditions upon which Congress would merge the sovereignty of an independent republic into the supremacy of the United States.

"This act also establishes the fact that a treaty with a foreign State which declares the consent of such State to be annexed to the United States, although it is rejected by the Senate of the United States, is a sufficient expression and authentication of the consent of such foreign State to authorize Congress to enact a law providing for annexation, which, when complied with, is effectual without further legislation to merge the sovereignty of such independent State into a new and different relation to the United States and toward its own people.

"It further establishes the fact that Congress in legislating upon the question of the annexation of a foreign State rightfully acts upon the consent of such State as the sovereign representative of its people, and that the power of Congress to complete the annexation of such foreign State depends alone upon the sovereign will and consent of such State, given and expressed through its organized tribunals.

"It further establishes the fact that Congress cannot acquire the right or jurisdiction to annex a foreign and independent State through a vote of a majority of its people in opposition to the will of its constituted authorities.

"It is the Constitutional power of Congress that operates to annex foreign territory. Such a proceeding on the part of Congress as the submission of the question to a vote of the people of such a State would only create disorder and revolution in a foreign State applying through its constituted authorities for admission into the United States.

"This important, clear, and far-reaching precedent established in the annexation of the Republic of Texas is a sufficient guide for the action of Congress in the passage of the joint resolution herewith reported. If in the judgment of Congress such a measure is supported by a safe and wise policy or is based upon a National duty that we owe to the people of Hawaii, or is necessary for our National development and security, that is enough to justify annexation, with the consent of the recognized Government of the country to be annexed."

The report closes with a discussion of the arguments in favor of annexation, repeating practically what has been said repeatedly in the debate on the annexation treaty.

"'Tis but a tiny flower,
But full o' sweet."—Scott.

To appreciate Scott's opinion of heather one must obtain Lundborg's Perfume Heather of the Links.

THE TREATY ABANDONED.

Its Friends Admit that There is No Hope of Its Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Hawaiian annexation is now dependent upon the willingness of the minority of the Senate to permit it by legislation. As has been stated in these dispatches, the prospect for securing ratification of the treaty of annexation was hopeless some time ago, and it has not been improving. Before the visit of President Dole a canvass had shown that little more than a majority was procurable for the treaty. Dole discovered the true situation, and went home convinced of the futility of his errand.

Senator Davis's resolution, introduced to-day, is an admission of the failure of the treaty. There is no doubt that if the resolution could be brought to a vote it would pass. A vote, however, cannot be forced in the Senate under the rules, and there is no desire just now to change the rules. The opposition, which has spent all the time of the executive sessions for weeks in demonstrating the inadvisability of approving annexation, can now explain itself in The Congressional Record.

As an introduction to the argument of the annexationists, Lorin Thurston has come into print with an analysis of the native petition against annexation prepared to prove that the natives have resorted to fraud to show that they do not support the scheme of the annexation party. The statement has been deferred so long as to afford the native delegation here small chance to reply to it, but a reply may be expected.

The annexationists in the Senate are not all opponents of an early adjournment, but an early adjournment will be fatal to the success of the annexation resolution at this session. Two months easily can be spent in preventing the resolution from passing, and then it must be discussed in the House, if the Speaker can be convinced that sound public policy demand that it should be taken up.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE SERVICE.

Mr. Mahany Says an Accident in New York Is Always Timed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the course of the debate in the House to-day on the appropriation for pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) asked if it was not true that thousands of letters had been destroyed recently by an accident in one of the New York tubes.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) in reply said that the tube service had been in operation for six years in Boston, and had been an unqualified success. It was a curious coincidence, he said, that just before this appropriation came up in the House a slight accident always occurred in New York, where the service was under control of a Republican faction which was opposed to the faction one of the leaders of which was interested in the tube company.

SENATE CONFIRMS POWDERLY.

Mr. Chandler the Only Republican Opposed—Democrats in His Favor.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The nomination of T. V. Powderly for Commissioner of Immigration was confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day by a vote of 48 to 20. Senator Chandler was the only Republican who cast his vote against confirmation, while a large number of Democrats voted for Mr. Powderly.

The vote was preceded by a rather sharp debate, in which the question whether Mr. Powderly had made a trade with the Republicans in the last campaign was discussed quite freely.

Senator Hanna made a brief speech, in which he asserted that Mr. Powderly's support of the Republican ticket in the late campaign was not the result of any collusion or bargain.

"Mr. Powderly," he said, "came to us of his own accord, and without any solicitation on our part. We did not go after him and we did not promise him anything."

Furthermore, Mr. Hanna said that he was not originally a supporter of Powderly for the position of Commissioner of Immigration, having another candidate for the office. This fact ought to be sufficient evidence, Mr. Hanna thought, to convince the most skeptical that there had been no bargain that Mr. Powderly should have the office as the result of his services in the campaign.

Mr. Chandler made another speech in opposition, reading protests from labor organizations, and declaring that the Republican Party could not afford to appoint to so important an office a man so distasteful to the labor element.

Other Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations for Postmasters:

CONNECTICUT—George A. Warner, Bristol; A. W. Converse, Windsor Locks, and W. Caruthers, Norwich.

NEW JERSEY—T. C. Starr, Roselle.

NEW YORK—J. J. Boehrig, Rosebank; W. S. McCall, Whitestone, and M. J. Esmay, Schenevus.

INCREASED CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Highest Point Reached Since the New Tariff Went Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The receipts from customs to-day amounted to $1,319,737. This is the highest point by nearly $365,000 that the customs has reached since the new Tariff act went into effect, about eight months ago.

For some time the receipts from customs have been increasing with regularity, but only lately has the increase become noticeable from day to day. It is believed that importation of sugar is beginning to materially contribute to the receipts.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PLANS.

National and Congressional Committees Are to Co-operate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A conference was held to-night at the Arlington Hotel between Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Col. Charles Dick, Secretary of the committee; Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Representatives Overstreet of Indiana and Hull of Iowa, members of the Congressional Committee.

The conference was for the purpose of outlining the coming Congressional campaign and arranging for a division of the work between the National and Congressional Committees.

Heretofore the National Committee has not taken a conspicuous part in Congressional campaigns, but it is said the closest relations will exist between the two committees.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York officers have been appointed as follows: Cleveland, W. G. Babcock; Collins Centre, Fay Flansburg; East Fishkill, Laura T. Emans; Fairdale, Mrs. Leon Young; Knoxborough, M. F. Smith; Raymerton, Joel E. Yout; West Batavia, George F. Childs; West Milton, Henry Keeler; White Creek, Frank A. Sisson; Allensville, John T. Zerber; Cacoosing, Walter A. Stump; Ickesburg, Thaddeus Zimmerman.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, District of Salem and Beverly, Mass.—JOHN DALAND.

Consul at Baracoa, Cuba—PERRY GLASCOCK of Indiana.

Mrs. Waters Reinstated.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Mrs. Mary Waters, who was an Assistant Matron of the State Prison, and who, with the Matron and other assistants, was asked for her resignation and gave it, was to-day reinstated.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS

Edward M. Shepard Outlines What He Believes Should Be Their Policy.

THEY MUST REMAIN ISOLATED

He Does Not See How, with Present Policies, They Can Join Either Old Party—He Hopes for Cuba's Freedom.

Before all the leading members of the National Democracy of Kings County, at the National Civic Club, Brooklyn, last night, Edward M. Shepard made a speech, laying down the policy which, in his opinion, the party should follow in city, State, and National matters. Mr. Shepard's utterance was important as the first deliverance of a New York leader on the much vexed question of the future of the National Democratic Party. Incidentally, he declared himself in favor of intervention in Cuba, and expressed his belief that war with Spain would come, and probably be over with by the November election, and that this fact would give the Republicans great prestige and advantage in the campaign.

Mr. Shepard began with the city situation. He declared that he had only contempt for those who, having opposed the Tammany ticket, now sought to cover up their action and opinions and "play the part of the Vicar of Bray, worshipping each dynasty as it rises." On the other hand, he believed that criticism of the city administration should be held in abeyance.

"Upon every citizen," he said, "rests a duty to be mute for the time being, not uttering criticisms which may not turn out to be well founded. The successful candidates may make good Mayors, good Controllers, good Councilmen and Aldermen. The Mayor is Mayor for nearly four years to come. So far there has been no opportunity to develop adequately any policy. For anything we know, we may have one of the very best administrations we ever had, and we may in 1901 be the warmest supporters of the administration.

"In the State, on the other hand, the conditions are unsatisfactory and discreditable to the last degree. We have never known a time in the political history of this State, from the time it ceased to be a British Colony, in which public sentiment seemed so completely to acquiesce in the rule of the great parties by single men. I make no personal attack on the men who control the parties. I admire the man in politics who says: 'I have things I want to see accomplished, and I want the power to accomplish them, and Mayors and Governors are mere pawns that I shall use in accomplishing those purposes.' I condemn the men who submit to hold great offices merely by the power of some other will. No Democrat is fit to be a Governor who will not be himself the source of Democratic politics and Democratic policy." [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard then took up the claim that the State is surely Democratic, and showed it to be without foundation. He then pointed out that the Republicans were making a good record at Albany. "There is, however," he proceeded, "a still larger consideration. Civil affairs lose their interest when war is in the imagination. We have never known an Administration which was conducting a war, in which as yet no military or naval disaster had occurred, which did not have a great majority with it. Democrats have this Fall to face the situation that there will be something like a war, and a war which will command the support of nine men out of ten.

Spain Should Give Up Cuba.

"I look with intense animosity upon the continuance of Spanish rule in Cuba. I believe the time is now past when there should be any Spanish power in that island. In the interests of humanity and civilization this country has to deal with that problem. When I see the preparations made for war, I say at once that I sincerely trust those preparations will be made so overwhelming that we may have a war without a battle and without the shedding of a drop of blood. I think no one can read the history of Spanish rule without feeling that the best Spanish opinion itself feels that the tie that unites the old country and this 'ever-faithful isle' ought now to be cut, and that the relation has been corrupting and enervating to Spain itself. Spain itself will be richer, more powerful, after it shall have lost Cuba than it ever was before. When Spain shall cease to suppose it righteous for Spaniards to suck the wealth out of Cuba, it will be better for Spain.

"At the same time I can think of nothing more serious than the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. I sincerely pray that the result of this great preparation that we hear in every navy yard and arsenal in our land will be the sundering of Cuba from Spain and the establishment in Cuba of some kind of independent Government, with the hope that Cuba will do at least as well as Mexico and Brazil. [Applause.]

"I wish to remind you that when we come to the Gubernatorial election we ought to remember that in all probability that election is to be conducted under the very powerful influence of a war successfully ended or a war just begun, and with the glory and prestige attaching to the Administration which conducts it. Therefore Democrats had better not count upon the weakness of the Republicans. To win, the Democrats will have to show that they can give better Government than the Republicans.

"We come to the National situation. Are we wearied? Do we dislike this business of being in a minority? Do we want office and power? If we do, I think we had better not remain National Democrats, for I say frankly that I see no immediate prospect of there coming to the National Democrats any concrete official power.

"We seem to have reached in the United States a sort of bastard era of good feeling, an era of indifferentism. The tariff issue seems almost to have disappeared. The men who called themselves Democrats, who are in Congress as Democrats, are at heart as much wedded to the protectionist doctrine as the Republicans. That unalterable devotion to a tariff for revenue only seems to have disappeared completely from the ranks of the Democrats in Congress and throughout the country. On the other hand, the Republicans are far less interested in maintaining their protectionist doctrines than ever before. The tariff question ceases to be of the importance that it has been in the past.

Must Remain National Democrats.

"On the question of war we have everybody rushing, and very properly, to the support of the Administration. It inevitably tends to the advantage of the party in power. But where are we National Democrats meantime? We have said that we are opposed to a protective tariff, that the instrumentalities of Government should be used only for Governmental purposes, and we must stand by that. If we are to stand by the Democratic creed of Tilden and Seymour and Jackson we shall have to keep out of the Republican Party. And we shall have to keep out of political association with the party that commits itself, as the old Democratic organization seems to be committed, to the proposition that you can make people rich by making others poor. I have yet to see any indication that the old Democratic organization gives up a jot or a tittle of its free-silver doctrine.

"That eloquent man who headed the Democratic forces in 1896 is received from one end of the country to the other with an acclaim that is sincere, that is not affected, that evinces a determination to support the proposition that it is better for this country to adopt a silver basis. We cannot be there. There is no proposition in politics so completely un-Democratic as the proposition that the Government is to make one part of the country rich at the expense of any other part of the country. [Applause.] So, unless we are prepared to enter into an alliance with the Protectionist forces on the one hand, or the free silver forces on the other, I cannot see that we have anything to do but to remain National Democrats."

A spirited discussion followed Mr. Shepard's remarks, in which ex-Congressman William D. Bynum and others took part.

Capt. W. H. Lee Kills Himself.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., March 16.—Capt. William H. Lee, a prominent citizen of this place, committed suicide at his home to-day by shooting himself through the heart. Capt. Lee was a dealer in old gold, his place of business being at Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. He attempted to commit suicide a short time ago by taking morphine, but the physicians saved his life. Financial troubles caused the suicide.

Fastidious Men,
economically inclined,
are invited to visit
this establishment.

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN,
"Correct Dress for Men,"
BROADWAY, COR. 26th ST.

ELDREDGE RAILROAD BILL

Measure Passed by Assembly Almost Without Opposition Regarded with Suspicion.

SENATE LIKELY TO SIFT DETAILS

Provisions Said to Indicate that It Was Drawn to Legalize Absorption of Huckleberry System by Third Avenue Road.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Assembly passed to-day, by a vote of 9 to 14, the bill introduced by Mr. Eldredge under the meaningless title of "An act to amend the railroad law."

The bill was originally introduced in printed form, with only a few scattering words and phrases underscored, in compliance with the rules that all new matter be so indicated. Whole pages of entirely new matter were not designated at all. As it appeared on the desks of members for final action, after having been passed on by the Revision Committee, all underscorings had been removed, so that only those members who took occasion to compare the bill with the railroad law as it now stands knew anything about what the bill sought to accomplish.

When the bill came up in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Laimbeer led the fight against it, moving to strike out the enacting clause for the purposes of an explanation.

Mr. Eldredge declared that the bill simply made some general amendments to the railroad law, especially to Section 90, regarding street railroads.

Mr. Laimbeer pointed out that the bill contained many and far-reaching provisions that had never been indicated for the guidance of the members, and that these amendments were too important to be passed over hastily. He protested, in the interest of good legislation, against the hurrying through the House of so important a measure when it was evident that its real purpose was not shown on the surface.

In spite of Mr. Laimbeer's protest the bill was passed by a vote in which party lines disappeared, nearly all the Democrats and most of the Republicans voting aye.

The author of the bill admitted in private that the Third Avenue Railroad Company is interested in the passage of the measure, and certain of its provisions indicate that it was drawn to legalize the absorption of the Huckleberry system by the Third Avenue. It is believed by those who have studied those of its provisions which have been studiously concealed throughout the progress of the bill that its effect will be to legalize certain features of the Huckleberry charters, the legality of which has been questioned. Whether or not these amendments are legitimate seems a matter of doubt, but the methods resorted to by the managers of the bill have served to cast a strong suspicion upon it and its details are likely to be thoroughly sifted when it reaches the Senate.

It is a fact notorious about the capital that certain well-known lobbyists have been particularly active in behalf of the bill, and the heavy vote it received, in the face of the warnings uttered against it, is accepted as a striking illustration of the readiness with which the Platt and Croker machines amalgamate when certain corporations bring pressure to bear.

AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE BILL.

Permit Contracts Between Corporations for Change of Motive Power.

The Eldredge bill passed by the Assembly yesterday, amends Section 78 of the present railroad law relating to the lease of roads so as to provide for the contracting of one railroad corporation with another for a change of motive power.

The bill reads that any such corporation "may contract with any other such corporation for the use of their respective roads or routes(or any part thereof, and for the change of motive power thereon, and thereafter use the same, and change the motive power thereon in such a manner and for such time as may be prescribed in such contract, subject, however, to the approval or change of motive power by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, as provided in Article 4 of the railroad law, and said board may authorize any corporations using the same tracks under such contract to so construct the conduits or other appliances necessary to a change of motive power as to enable each corporation to operate its cars by motive power and structure for motive power separate and independent of the motive power and structure of the other, and each corporation so authorized may make any changes in the construction of the railroad, roadbed, or other property rendered necessary to the construction for or operation of its motive power."

In another amendment to the same section the bill reads: "All contracts executed prior to Feb. 1, 1898, by authority of the Directors of street surface railroad corporations, and all changes of motive power and construction and structures therefor heretofore authorized by the Board of Railroad Commissioners in substantial compliance with the provisions of this section, as amended, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed."

Section 91, relating to the consent of property owners and local authorities, is amended with the following: "Such consents of local authorities shall be presumptive evidence that all statutory requirements relating to the granting thereof have been complied with."

The bill provides for the following amendment to Section 93: "Every corporation incorporated as aforesaid may increase its capital stock and issues of mortgage bonds notwithstanding any limitation thereupon contained in any general, private, local, or special act, upon complying with the provisions of the stock corporation law relating to increase of stock and issue of bonds."

Another amendment provided by the bill validates and confirms the proceedings for the formation of a street surface railroad corporation, or for the consolidation of two or more street surface railroad corporations, if a street surface railroad more than five miles long has been accordingly maintained and operated for more than three years past, and if the proceedings for such formation of such corporation have been taken in pursuance of the terms of any special, private, or local statute passed prior to Jan. 1, 1875, authorizing the laying of railroad tracks or the consolidation of railroad corporations.

The bill provides that a railroad corporation making a change in its motive power may make any change in the construction of its roads rendered necessary by the change in motive power.

GOV. PINGREE LOSES HIS FIGHT.

Law Decides in Favor of Convict Labor at Ionia Prison.

LANSING, Mich., March 16.—Gov. Pingree lost his fight against the employment of convicts at the Ionia Prison on a shirt contract by a decision of the Supreme Court to-day, when a mandamus was granted to compel the Prison Board to approve the bond of the contractors.

The contract calls for the services of 300 convicts for ten years, and is one of the most important ever entered into by a Michigan prison. It was opposed by Gov. Pingree and many labor organizations.

Winners of Fine Arts Medals.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Gold medals of honor of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts were to-day awarded to Miss Cecelia Beaux and Edwin A. Abbey, both of this city.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Benny's Bill for Better School Accommodations Passes the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon signed the bill compelling railroads to protect crossings with gates or flagmen when so directed by the Court of Chancery; also the bill prohibiting cities from issuing bonds in excess of 10 per cent. of their ratables.

Senator William M. Johnson this morning, under a question of personal privilege, made a reply to a circular sent out by State Road Commissioner Budd, on the official letterheads of his office, charging the Senator with holding up the bill appropriating $300,000 for roads.

Senator Johnson said the bill was being held back until the Appropriations Committee had determined how much money should be appropriated for roads. Budd's letter, he said, was evidently prompted by a feeling of resentment because the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Johnson is Chairman, had not approved a bill increasing Mr. Budd's salary from $1,500 to $2,000, and lenghtening his term from three to five years.

A resolution was adopted referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee to prepare a resolution maintaining the dignity of the Senate and its committees. Assemblyman Gladhill, who introduced the $300,000 road appropriation in the House this morning, also criticised Budd's circular.

Later in the day Mr. Budd apologized to Senator Johnson and the members of the committee for sending out the circular.

School Bill Passes.

Assemblyman Benny's bill to provide for better school accommodations in the cities passed the House this afternoon with only four negative votes. These votes were cast by Messrs. Porter, Bowers, Rau, and Huston, the former of whom spoke against the measure. Mr. Benny made an exhaustive argument in favor of his bill, and charged that Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Hoboken, and other large cities do not provide ample school accommodations, and that this is in a measure responsible for the filling of the penal institutions. Children were turned into the streets to get an education there, because of a lack of school accommodations. Mr. Benny explained the provisions of his bill to be, that from the school census there shall be first deducted those children attending private schools, and school accommodations must be provided within a year for three-fourths of the remainder. This will require the erecting of a large number of new school buildings.

Mr. Porter in his opposition to the bill said he was not against its object, but he did not consider the basis for determining what accommodations should be provided a good one. Thousands of children who are included in the school census, he said, are through with schooling and are working in shops and factories.

The House had a long debate on Assemblyman Marnell's amendment to House Bill No. 125, giving the Union County Freeholders power to sell a franchise for a trolley line in the county road between Plainfield and Elizabeth, and use the money for widening the road. Ex-Congressman Kean has already offered $100,000 for the franchise.

Mr. Marnell's amendment provided that the franchise should not be granted for a longer period than twenty-five years. The amendment was similar to the provisions of House Bill No. 122, passed earlier in the afternoon, providing against any municipality granting any franchise for a longer period than twenty-five years. Mr. Marnell's amendment was carried. A motion to recommit was made and laid on the table, and the matter went over.

Among the House bills passed were these: Authorizing cities to issue bonds for the payment of assessments upon the city at large for all street improvements; limiting the period for which corporations may occupy public streets to twenty-five years, at which period the grant or franchise shall cease; creating a commission to report as to the advisability of consolidating the twelve municipalities of Hudson County under one county government.

Miscellaneous Business.

House bill to better protect the Palisades from destruction was reported in the Senate, and amended so as not to affect pending suits or existing leases.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will give a hearing Thursday afternoon on the bill revising the election laws of the State and the Election Committee will give a hearing next Monday afternoon on the bill to provide for primary elections in first-class cities.

The House and Senate held a joint meeting and elected W. Campbell Clark as State Director of Railroads. Mr. Clark was elected by a party vote over Edward F. C. Young, who was voted for by the Democrats.

The bill (Senate No. 254) introduced yesterday providing for a new Passaic Valley Commission was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and took its place on the calendar for second reading. Senate bill No. 167, appropriating $25,000 to the Tuberculosis Commission, was reported from the Agricultural Committee with a recommendation reducing the amount to $10,000. The amendment was adopted.

The following are the most important bills passed by the Senate:

Preventing the introduction of the San José scale and other insect pests into the State; enabling the Health Boards to prohibit the transportation of milk contaminated by disease of those handling it; incorporating the Borough of Brooklyn, Sussex County; amending the Corporation act; permitting the deduction of debts due to banks from one's tax assessment, providing the debt was contracted three months prior to the date of assessment; allowing the special or lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals $20 a day for actual service, (they sat about fifty-five days last year;) providing for a home, to be known as the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Marines, and their Wives; empowering executors holding real estate in trust for minors to mortgage same for the education of their wards; allowing a rebate of $1.50 to wagon owners in rural districts for each wheel with a four-inch tire that they use, (opposed by Senator Foster on the part of Hunterdon farmers;) the Police Tenure of Office bill, applying only to cities; providing for setting aside half the license money in cities for street and sewer improvements; appropriating $2,000 for the erection of a New Jersey Soldiers' Monument at Andersonville, Ga.; authorizing City Boards of Finance to fix the rate of taxes on arrears of taxes; providing that monuments erected by public appropriations shall be under the direction of a committee designated by the Grand Army of the Republic posts in the county.

PREMATURE BURIAL BILL.

The March meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held at the Hotel Marlborough last evening, and a paper on the proposed law to prevent premature burial, offered by Lyman W. Redington in the present Assembly, was read by H. Gerald Chapin.

Mr. Chapin favors the bill, which requires the bodies of persons dying from causes other than contagious diseases or mortal wounds or in which decomposition has not begun, to be kept seventy-two hours before burial. Attending physicians or Coroners are required to apply certain tests, such as making incisions in arteries, applying light to the palm of the hand to discover if there is any of the transparent appearance of life; placing red-hot metal against the skin to create blisters if there is life, examining the eyes for mucus, &c. His contention was that while premature burial is probably extremely rare, the horror of it is so great that the most extreme preventive measures are justifiable.

Mr. Hauser said he thought such a law superfluous. He caused much laughter by saying he believed the doctors could be relied on to do their work thoroughly and make sure that their patients were dead.

The committee on the case of Dreyfus announced that it was not prepared to present a preliminary report.

Several members of the society, including Mr. Bell, ex-Coroner Moritz Ellinger, Mr. Hauser, and Judge Dailey spoke briefly on the subject. They were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the trials were disgraceful to France and modern civilization, and constitute a menace to the liberty of the French people and to the fundamental principles of justice and modern progress. Mr. Ellinger said he believed the theory suggested by Harold Frederic in THE NEW-YORK TIMES was right, and that the anti-Semitic excitement in France was originated by Russian influence, following the alliance between the two countries.

The society postponed formal action on the subject until its committee has presented a full report, but the tone of the speeches indicated that a message will probably be sent to Zola, congratulating him on the fight the society believes he has made for liberty and civilization, and protesting against the methods and action of the French Government and officers of the army.

CROWDS ASTONISH MOODY

Even in the Day Meetings the Audience Fills and Overflows the Big Hall.

JESUS AS THE PHYSICIAN

He Had Some Tough Cases, Said the Evangelist, but Healed the Sick and Raised the Dead—Christian Endeavorers To-day.

Mr. Moody himself was astonished by the size of the audiences that faced him yesterday at both services in Grand Central Palace. For the first time the hall was filled during the afternoon meeting. It is always full at night, but there have been some empty seats at the day services. Every afternoon since Monday, however, has seen a larger audience, until yesterday at 3 P. M. every chair in the hall was occupied and 200 or 300 persons were standing.

The requests for prayer are flowing in in great volume, and nearly every State has sent in a batch of such requests. They are read at the morning services, and the audience is then asked to pray for the persons about whom the petitions are made. Yesterday morning Mr. Moody undertook to read all the requests that he had received in the last few days, the total running up to 110, but he gave up the task in despair. He said that when he was in Glasgow a man asked him to pray for 70,000 people.

"I thought the request a little too much in the wholesale line, [laughter;] but I have often had to imitate that man since then and ask prayers for great numbers of people."

A considerable number of these requests are from women who are about to undergo some "terrible surgical operation," some are for drunkard sons and husbands; but most of them are for children, parents, husbands, wives, and friends who are said to be "infidels," "atheists," "non-believers," and "profane."

In these services Mr. Moody has introduced an effective manner of praying. It is silence. He prays for a few minutes, and then ceases, and does not say a word for some time. A great hush falls on the audience, and heart beats become audible. He will say, for instance: "Speak to us in this silence"; or, "We have spoken to the outward ear, speak Thou to the inner ear," and lapse into a profound silence that soon becomes almost oppressive. Its effect on the audience seems to be greater than his most ardent appeals or his most pathetic story.

Why Lincoln Saved the Spy.

In illustrating his theme of salvation by grace alone, Mr. Moody yesterday afternoon told a story about why Lincoln pardoned a spy.

"One day the Union troops captured a Southern spy. There was no mercy for spies on either side in those terrible days and the court-martial sentenced this fellow to be shot. He immediately began cursing everybody and everything. He cursed the soldiers about him, the war, the armies, his family, and the President. He seemed especially enraged against Mr. Lincoln and cursed him all the time. The soldiers who were guarding him had pity on him at first, but now hated him and were anxious to shoot him.

"As he sat in the prison one morning an officer came in, and again the spy began cursing Mr. Lincoln.

"'Well,' said the officer, 'I have brought you a pardon from Mr. Lincoln.'

"'What!' shouted the spy; 'what have I done that Mr. Lincoln should pardon me?'

"'Nothing,' said the officer; 'if you had your deserts you would be shot; but here is your pardon. You are a free man.'

"The spy broke down and went away. Years afterward he was pointed out to me a mental wreck. Mr. Lincoln's kindness had broken his heart. If we trusted to merit we would never be saved. It is only the grace of God that saves us.

"God saves; He does not destroy. I don't like to talk about death. I am not going to die. When you read in the papers some morning that Moody is dead don't believe it. I shall live. I may get out of this house, [touching his breast,] but I shall get into a better one."

No Man Pretends to Save.

"Have you ever thought of it—no one but Jesus can save souls? There is no other name given among men whereby they may be saved. Moses could not save; Elijah could not save; Adam could not save; no priest, prophet, or law giver could save; no apostle had power to save. No man ever pretended to have power to save souls.

"A skeptic in my town once told me that John the Baptist was a greater character than Christ. I said: 'You go out and preach in the name of John, and I will follow and preach in the name of Jesus, and we will see who has the most power.'

"'Oh,' he said, 'that's because people are superstitious.' Superstitious? No! Herod cut off John the Baptist's head and buried him, and he has been dead ever since. They killed Jesus and buried Him, but He rose. We are not worshipping a dead Jew. [Laughter.] Do you think if we were dealing in fiction it wouldn't have been found out in these 1900 years? We are saved by the blood He gave for us.

"When the Israelites got behind that blood on the doorposts in Goshen they were saved. They would have heard the crack of the slave driver's whip, and gone to making bricks without straw if God had not delivered them.

"A woman once said to me: 'Mr. Moody, you have made me feel miserable.' 'How?' said I. 'By saying that any one is unfortunate who has not had the luxury of leading one soul to heaven.' I wish I could make every soul in New York feel miserable in that way.

"Don't be selfish. Don't go to heaven alone. Take the whole party along with you. [Laughter.]

"I told a woman once that whenever she hurt anybody's feelings she ought to go and ask their forgiveness. 'But,' she said, 'I don't like to do that; it isn't pleasant.' 'No,' I replied, 'and when you do it a half dozen times you will get out of the miserable business of saying and doing mean things.'

Bouquets for Forgiveness.

"A man thinks he can be cross with his wife in the morning and make it all up by sending her a bouquet in the evening. [Laughter.] He can't do it. He must go to her and tell her he has been a brute, and ask her to forgive him. When he does that a dozen times he will get enough of being a brute, and we shall hear less of 'incompatability of temper,' which causes most of the 25,000 divorces every year in this country.

"The fifth chapter of Mark is the high-water mark of that Gospel. Do you remember the story of the woman who had spent all her money on the physicians and was none the better, but rather grew worse? For twelve years she had tried every doctor in Damascus and Jerusalem. If she were living now she would try all the patent medicines, and we would stick her in a hospital for incurables. [Long laughter.] When she heard of Jesus, that He had cured others, she went out to see Him. Her daughter said: 'Mamma, I do hope you ain't going after any more of them doctors.' She goes on, sees Jesus, and touches the hem of His garment, and is healed. Some one has said there was more medicine in His garment than in all the apothecaries of the world.

"Here was the physician who had never lost a case, and He had had some pretty tough ones. [Laughter.] If a physician in New York had that reputation he would draw all the sick of the world to him. Jesus healed all, the sick and the dead. Somebody has said that when Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead it was well that He called Lazarus by name, for if He had not all the graveyards would have been emptied of their dead."

To-day's meetings will be in charge of the Christian Endeavorers, and John Willis Baer and Dr. F. E. Clarke will direct most of the services. Mr. Moody will preach at 3 and 8 P. M. as usual.

Canada and the San Jose Scale.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, introduced a bill in the House of Commons to-day prohibiting the importation of nursery stock from the United States, Japan, and Hawaii. This step was taken so as to protect Canada from the pest known as the San José scale. Mr. Charlton protested against the bill, arguing that there was no justification for it, and that if a measure was necessary, it should be directed against those portions of the United States where the pest was prevalent. The bill passed all its stages and was read a third time.

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MR. YORK WILL NOT RUN.

Says He Does Not Want the Kings County Executive Chairmanship.

For some time the opponents of Police Commissioner Bernard J. York have been preparing to defeat him when the election for Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic Party takes place. At the recent meeting of the Assembly District Committees York triumphed and was elected a member of the Executive Committee, but his adversaries then announced that this was only the first skirmish and that when the election for Chairman took place they would defeat him.

Mr. York announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for Chairman. He said that his duties as President of the Police Board would prevent him from acting as chairman of a political organization. The Bureau of Elections being under the control of the Board, he said it would be manifestly improper for him to act in such a capacity.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

The Old State Ticket Renominated with Two Exceptions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—The Republican State Convention to-day renominated the old ticket, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor, the present incumbent having declined renomination because of pressing business engagements, and the Treasurer, who is serving out an unexpired term. William Gregory of North Kingston was substituted for Aram J. Pothier of Woonsocket for Lieutenant Governor.

Aside from a difficulty arising from the contesting delegations from East Greenwich, the convention was harmonious, the programme mapped by the leaders being carried out to the most minute detail. E. C. Dubois was Chairman. Gov. Elisha Dyer was renominated by acclamation. Charles P. Bennett of Providence was nominated for Secretary of State, Willard B. Tanner of Providence for Attorney General, and Walter A. Reed of Gloucester for General Treasurer.

Mr. Gregory, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is the State Senator from North Kingston.

POLICE BOARD AND CHIEF.

Commissioners Make Changes in Court Squads—McCullagh Says He Doesn't Mind This.

After an executive session yesterday, the Police Commissioners announced that they had transferred forty-four policemen detailed to the different Magistrates' Courts to patrol duty, and had assigned a like number of patrolmen to take their places. An order to that effect was conveyed to Chief McCullagh, with instructions to have it carried out at once. The action of the Commissioners excited considerable comment, because it was generally understood that under the charter the Chief alone had power to make such assignments to duty.

Section 292 of the Charter, under the caption "Chief of Police, Duties and Powers," says: "The Chief of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the police force. * * * He shall assign to duty the officers and members of the police force, and shall have power to change such assignments from time to time. * * *"

Chief McCullagh, when asked about the matter, said it was not worth talking about. He is in perfect harmony with the Police Board, and his attention is too much taken up by matters of greater police interest to be wasted discussing a question that is not worth discussion. The police look upon the matter differently. A detail to duty as a court officer is looked upon as a good thing, and until the coming of Mayor Strong's reform Police Board, such places were given as rewards for political services to such policemen as were not in line for regular promotion.

When the Commissioners were asked if their action was intended as a rebuke to the Chief for any act committed or omitted they said no, and quoted Section 309 of the charter as giving them authority to make the details. That section says:

> It shall be the duty of the Police Board to cause some intelligent and experienced person connected with the police force to attend the courts of this city in cases where there is need of such assistance, who shall, to such extent as the rules of the Board of Magistrates may reasonably require, aid in bringing the facts before the Magistrates in proceedings pending in such police courts.

When the portion of the charter relating to the Police Department was submitted for consideration to the board then existing, that section was held to refer to special officers to advise Magistrates in technical cases and to assist on such work as the study, detection, and arrest of professional beggars. Sections 312, 313, and 314 enumerate the places to which the board may detail policemen, and there is no mention of the courts in them. The places include the Park Department, the Department of Bridges, and the Department of Health.

Chief McCullagh is making no complaint at the usurpation of his prerogative. He does not wish to retire just yet, and he cannot keep his place and quarrel with the Commissioners. They have the power, by unanimous vote or by majority vote with the approval of the Mayor, to retire him at any time.

President York said last night that the board had acted within its rights. He reiterated the statement he made a few days ago that the Commissioners are well satisfied with the Chief, and have no desire to humiliate or to remove him.

At their meeting yesterday the board made several promotions. Sergt. J. P. White of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, was promoted to a Captaincy. Roundsman Daniel J. Hogan of the Union Market Station, George C. Frost of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and John McGloin of the Boiler Inspection Squad, were promoted to be Sergeants. Capt. White has been on the force since Jan. 5, 1876.

Policeman Bernard M. Larkin of the Madison Street Station was dismissed from the force. A number of charges were made against him, including absence without leave.

Peterson's Magazine Sold.

Peterson's Magazine was purchased Tuesday by Frank A. Munsey, and will be published hereafter from his New York office.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Sinbad—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:30.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A Milk White Flag—8:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Maiden's Dream—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Military and Athletic Tournament—8:00.
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH—Organ Recital—4:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20. Lecture—3:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A GROUNDLESS COMPLAINT.

The Government of Spain does well to put in the form of a friendly representation rather than in the form of a protest her observations upon some recent movements of our navy, particularly the keeping of a considerable fleet at Key West. She has no just ground of protest, and the basis of her representations is not of a nature to impress impartial foreign nations with a sense of their justice or their gravity. If Spain hopes by this means to put us in the wrong she will be disappointed, we think. Certainly we should be guilty of "a crime against humanity and civilization" if we first encouraged the Cubans to acts of insurrection and then made war on Spain because they were in revolt, but no such state of affairs exists. For all our public acts we can show good public reasons.

The presence of our large fleet near Cuba, together with the measures for defense taken by our Government since Feb. 15 are represented by Spain to be a source of embarrassment and danger to her. Coming upon the eve of the decisive test through the Cuban elections of Señor Sagasta's projects of reform these measures, according to advices from Washington, "are regarded by Spain as seriously prejudicial to the policy of autonomy which Spain and the United States have alike approved and an indirect encouragement to the insurgents in defeating the desires of both Governments for the success of that policy."

The obligation of friendship requires us to abstain from all unnecessary acts prejudicial to the internal security of nations with which we are at peace, but neither law nor comity requires us to neglect our own security out of regard for that of our neighbor. Spain represents that the presence of the large fleet at Key West cannot be regarded as a friendly measure, "as the sending of the ships was officially represented to be when the Maine went to Havana." The Government at Madrid cannot suppose that we ignore so grave an incident as the blowing up of the Maine, though its representation or remonstrance very singularly ignores it altogether. That disaster is unexplained. It may have been a purely accidental explosion. A finding to that effect would absolve Spain from all blame. It may have been occasioned by an external agency in the hands of lawless private persons, a fact which would afford such incontestable proof of Spain's neglect or incapacity to protect the lives, property, and interests of Americans in Havana as would amply justify instant and adequate preparations on our part to defend them effectively. In some quarters, even, the suspicion lingers that the Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine originally placed and at all times controlled by officials of the Spanish Government, and that, if it were shown, would be recognized by all civilized nations as an act of war.

We do not yet know in which of these three ways the Maine was destroyed. The investigation is going on and the finding is awaited. But it cannot be for a moment contended that any law, human or divine, or any obligation or custom demands that we should take no further notice of such an extraordinary event than the appointment of a court to inquire into its origin. If it were conceded in advance that the finding would call for no action, the Court of Inquiry itself was an idle superfluity which might have been dispensed with. If some action were a recognized contingency, then preparation was a duty which the American people would never have excused their Government for neglecting. When our great warship had been destroyed in Havana Harbor the circumstances suggested the possibility that there was no extreme of hostility and aggression to which the subjects of Spain might not proceed if they were not restrained by some deterrent force greater than that of their own Government. Our own security demanded that we hold such a force in readiness.

The plan of autonomy offered to the Cubans by Señor Sagasta was rejected by them absolutely and without a moment's hesitation some weeks prior to the assembling of our fleet at Key West. The success of the plan demanded that the insurgents, the men of the "Republic of Cuba," should accept it, for it is with them that Spain is having all the trouble. Their rejection of it was so emphatic—as evinced by their shooting a Spanish officer who attempted to bribe them to accept it—that it immediately became apparent to all intelligent observers that that form of settlement was hopeless. All this happened in January. It is now somewhat late, therefore, to complain that the presence of our ships at Key West endangers the success of autonomy.

When Capt. Wilkes unlawfully took from the Trent the Confederate agents Mason and Slidell Great Britain made immediate and extensive preparations for war. The measures she took in Canada, Bermuda, and at home necessarily gave the greatest comfort and encouragement to the States in rebellion, since it held out to them a strong expectation of a powerful alliance. But of this incidental effect of the wrong we had perpetrated upon a British ship and the British sovereignty we had not the slightest reason to complain. We put ourselves in the right by promptly surrendering the position taken by Capt. Wilkes and Great Britain ceased preparing for war. The incident was closed, but her war measures were abundantly justified. She had no means of foreknowing what course we should take about Mason and Slidell.

History moves in parallels and constantly repeats itself. It is certainly the fervent hope of every patriotic American that we shall have no trouble with Spain, but it is also our hope that Spain may take a reasonable view of the immediate and remote consequences of her failure to maintain a Government in Cuba. Aside from the destruction of the Maine, as to which we suspend judgment and action, it is only of the disorder in Cuba that we complain, and it is only as a wise provision against its possible injury to us that we have made preparations for National defense. Of that nobody has a right to complain.

THE EAST RIVER TRANSIT.

The bill introduced in the Assembly to give the Municipal Assembly the right to grant authority to the Long Island Railroad Company to construct a tunnel under the East River and under the streets of the city on either side has an excellent object. Some of its provisions seem too sweeping, and it is certainly open to careful revision, especially as to the grant in perpetuity. The nature of a franchise for underground construction is, of course, different from that of a grant of the use of the surface of the streets, but with the rapid advances and changes in methods of transportation it may easily become a quasi monopoly, which should not be allowed.

With proper attention to this feature it is extremely desirable that enterprises of the kind proposed should be favored. There is no room for doubt that the tunnel is to become an important, if not the most important, element in settling the urgent problem of urban transit. How little the stupid, old-time objections apply to it can be seen by any one who chooses to take an electric car from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second Street, through what was formerly a dark and noisome passage, and is now light and well aired, to say nothing of the increased speed safely attained. In the case of the Long Island Railroad plan there is the immense advantage that the congested business district is tapped and relieved by a line which runs eastward out on Long Island and which lessens instead of increasing the pressure on the north and south lines. Twenty and even ten years ago New Yorkers were studying the problem how to settle the northern end of Manhattan Island. That has not only ceased to be the chief problem, but is likely to be replaced within an appreciable time by the question how to avoid the excessive crowding of that district. Very few of us grasp the significance of the enormous changes that have taken place within the last two decades under the operation of forces that are distinctly increasing. There has not been for years a decently planned line of passenger transportation for the use of the population of Greater New York that has not found itself overtaxed. Even those which, like the elevated roads in Manhattan, have been managed so as to drive away traffic rather than attract it have coined money in spite of their managers. The exception of the Brooklyn elevated roads is more than offset by the great and rapid progress of the trolley lines there. It is the duty of those who govern New York to recognize these facts and provide for the future.

THE END OF HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The reporting from the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii is a confession of defeat. It is an acknowledgment of the power of public opinion. It is perfectly well known that all the Hawaiian "boomers" had settled upon the method of annexation by treaty as the line of least resistance. In truth, a project of law which will not bear the light has a better chance in the darkness of executive session than in any other tribunal provided by our laws. It is quite true that for the annexation of a new territory, and for a departure from the established and reiterated policy of our Government, none of the reasons which are held to justify executive sessions of the Senate are applicable. It would be an outrage and a public grievance to submit such a proposition to such a tribunal. That opinion has been expressed so freely and so generally that the promoters of annexation have been deterred from taking that method of accomplishing their object.

But it remains true that, outrageous as it is, the method now discarded was the only method which offered a chance of success. To abandon it is to abandon the project altogether. If the discussion that has been had in the press has availed to frighten the promoters out of their scheme of annexation by stealth, and driven them out into the open, what chance can they possibly have in the open, with the attention of the whole country drawn to the project, and free discussion of it in both houses? There can be but one answer to this question. The scheme is dead, and will be brought before Congress only for a public funeral. The conclusion of it is another vindication of the good sense of the American people.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

The death of Sir Henry Bessemer removes one of the great benefactors of mankind. We cannot say that, even yet, we have begun to apprehend all the results of the invention which was announced forty-two years ago. But that it is of immense importance to the future of the human race has long since passed beyond dispute.

Doubtless the best summary that has been made of the results of Sir Henry's great invention remains that made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt in 1890, when he received a medal from Sir James Kitson, the President of the Iron and Steel Institute. As President, at the time, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. Hewitt had some official claim to a medal conferred "for distinguished services to the iron and steel trade." But his real claim was personal and not official, and what gave a very special fitness to the bestowal of the Bessemer medal upon him was the fact that his firm had been the first in the United States to erect a Bessemer converter. This was in 1856, and, according to Sir James Kitson, within sixty days after the announcement had been published of the Bessemer process for producing steel directly from pig iron.

Whatever Mr. Hewitt's specific services to the iron and steel trade may have been, it is safe to say that there was, or is, nobody engaged in that industry on either side of the Atlantic who could have so well eulogized Sir Henry Bessemer. There is nobody else who combines the special knowledge of the expert with the "large discourse" of the philosopher. Even in 1890 Mr. Hewitt's praise may have seemed exaggerated to many of those who read it, "but now the time gives it proof." "The invention of printing," said Mr. Hewitt, "the construction of the magnetic compass, the discovery of America, and the introduction of the steam engine are the only capital events in modern history which belong to the same category as the Bessemer process." And the speaker went on to trace in a few leading lines the result of the reduction in the cost of steel. The cost of constructing railways, he pointed out, had been so reduced as to bring into settlement and use large areas that would otherwise have been left unoccupied. The cost of transportation had been so reduced as to lay under contribution and bring into competition for the markets of the world lands that were before excluded by their remoteness. The cheapening of food thus occasioned gave opportunity for an industrial development which was accompanied by a rise in wages, and a great amelioration was thus wrought in the condition of the working classes. The power of the landholding classes in the older countries was undermined by the same process which so enormously stimulated the development of the newer, since the value of their monopoly was diminished. And thus "Sir Henry Bessemer has been the great apostle of democracy."

The United States is perhaps the greatest gainer of any single nation by the invention of the Bessemer process, greater even than his own country. But for the immense acceleration of our agricultural development which we owe to him, and for the enormous exports of food products which we have been enabled to make, the rapid reduction of our National debt would have been quite out of the question. The reduction in the cost of transportation by land Mr. Hewitt estimated at two-thirds, and of this reduction we have had the largest share of the benefit. By the like, if not equal, reduction in the cost of marine transportation Great Britain has chiefly profited. The abnormal increase of railway mileage in the United States has been accompanied by an equally abnormal increase in the tonnage of the British mercantile marine.

The end is not yet. It is curious to reflect that although Mr. Hewitt's address was delivered so lately as 1890 he did not mention or anticipate what is now, here in New York, the most conspicuous application of the Bessemer invention. One definition, or description, of civilization, is that state of society in which the largest number of persons can inhabit a single area. Adopting that criterion, Sir Henry Bessemer has done more for our material civilization than any other single person. Twenty-five years ago the introduction of the passenger elevator increased the practicable altitude of commercial and residential buildings. But this increase was conditioned by the necessary thickening of the walls in proportion to their height. It amounted, at the maximum, to doubling the populousness of a given area in a crowded quarter, and, on an average, perhaps to an addition of one-half. The year before Mr. Hewitt's address was delivered witnessed the first employment of the steel-frame construction, by which the height of a building could be indefinitely increased, practically without diminishing its area. The results of this application we see all around us. It is safe to say that by the end of the century New York below the City Hall Park will be able to accommodate three times the population it could have held in 1855, the year before the Bessemer process was discovered. In the face of the revolution thus already wrought by him, we cannot deny to Sir Henry Bessemer the title of one of the greatest of the benefactors of mankind.

THE NAVY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Spanish trouble, whatever its final result, has already been very useful, and in nothing more so than in arousing and concentrating opinion in the navy and in Congress on the absolute need of reform in the organization of the navy. This is the object of the bill with which Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's name is honorably connected.

It is not a new need, and many able and sincere men have worked faithfully to secure action upon it for many years. But it is a great and pressing need, and every year that has passed without attending to it has made it steadily more urgent. It may be summed up broadly, but fairly, as the need of the country for a fighting navy. For some dozen years we have been more or less actively engaged in securing the material for a navy—the ships and armament. For that purpose we have spent much money and have achieved results with which we may well be more than content. But for the use of ships and armament such as war requires the human machinery is just as necessary as the other, and much more difficult to obtain except by the firm and intelligent application of an adequate and consistent system. This has been sadly lacking. Two features existed in our naval organization which made its efficiency very much less than it should have been and very much less than, with the amount and kind of material the country can command, it might have been. One was the lack of adjustment of the staff and line branches, giving rise to an enormous amount of unnecessary ill-feeling and keeping the navy constantly short of the sort of capacity needed in the engineering department. The other, which was still more serious, was the rule of promotion by seniority, by which the grades requiring the most energy, decision, and initiative were reached only by men too old fully to possess those qualities. An added mischief from this rule was that men reaching these grades could hardly have valuable experience in them before the period of retirement arrived. How this system has worked a single fact will show. In 1875, ten years after the close of the civil war, officers of the navy reached the rank which gives command at thirty-four; twenty years later their age was forty-nine. It is now fifty, and in eight years will, if no change is made, be fifty-five. It is as if, by law, twenty-one years had been added to the age of every commanding officer. That is hardly the way to get an active navy.

The Roosevelt bill, as it is called, is the product of the study of a board of which the Assistant Secretary was the Chairman, and deals with the staff and line question by a gradual process. The older engineers receive line titles, but their duties remain the same. A second class, on proper tests, may be assigned to line duties. The younger men must prepare for the line within a fixed period.

With the matter of promotion the policy prescribed is gradual but sure. A certain number of vacancies is provided for in each grade each year, and if this number is not reached naturally a board is required to make the necessary transfers to the retired list, according to its judgment of the best interests of the service. It is reported that this measure has very general support in the navy; it is approved by the head of the department and the President is urgently and directly advocating it. Its importance is beyond all question. It involves not merely the ability to utilize the large sums of money spent on the construction and equipment of our navy, but the saving of the country, in case of war, from possible, from almost certain, disaster.

Mr. Ellsworth has asked that his press gag bill be recommitted to the committee of its origin for interment. It is now in order for him to move that the Bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill be recommitted to Thomas C. Platt and Richard Croker for the same purpose.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the residents of Lattimer and its vicinity were eagerly desirous of justifying the recent verdict acquitting the Sheriff and his deputies of an unnecessary use of firearms, they could not have adopted a device better calculated to attain their purpose than is their treatment of the jurors by whom the verdict was rendered. Several of these men have been violently assaulted since returning to their homes, all of them have been [illegible] as perjured tools of monopoly, and they have been subjected to a social and business ostracism designed to force them to seek elsewhere the means of livelihood. All this gives a strong hint as to the amount of respect for law and order which prevails among the strikers and their friends, and so casts light on the question whether or not the assemblage dispersed by the deputies was, as claimed, an entirely peaceful one of men strolling quietly along a public highway. The jurors, at any rate, were well within their rights in rendering a decision on the evidence presented to them and as they saw it. Yet they are maltreated and boycotted, put in danger of their lives, and threatened with immediate financial ruin simply because they expressed in court an opinion which has been upheld with practical unanimity by disinterested persons and papers all over the country.

—To settle the question that has arisen between two of our correspondents as to whether Spain did or did not hasten to recognize the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy, we gladly inform them that on June 17, 1861, a proclamation was issued by the Spanish Minister of State in which, with all formality and in the Queen's name, he announced the resolve to maintain "the strictest neutrality in the struggle engaged in between all the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South." The same document forbids "the carrying of war material, papers, or communications for the belligerents," and orders Spaniards to refrain from enlisting in either of the belligerent armies.

—After mature deliberation—and influenced, possibly, by loving advice from The Times—an unexpectedly mild pronouncement on the temperance question in relation to colleges has been issued by the Presbyterians assembled at Pittsburg. They denounce no particular institutions of learning as dens of iniquity, and no particular professors as encouragers and defenders of vice. They simply assert that drinking is a bad thing for students, and that unnecessary temptation should be avoided. Nobody will criticise the General Assembly for assuming this position, but, on the contrary, everybody will join in hearty commendation. A good many people, however, will be startled by the committee's statement that "the Presbyterian Church has long been teaching that temperance is total abstinence from intoxicants." How many years is "long"? Certainly the teetotal doctrine had few advocates and few practitioners in either Edinburgh or Geneva when the foundations of Presbyterianism were laid, nor did that doctrine find careful exemplification among either the first or the second descendants of the fathers of the Church Calvinistic. Without claiming to be experts in such matters, we venture the opinion that odors distinctly spirituous will greet those who disturb Presbyterian records far from remote.

—All signs point to an immediate solution of the mysterious disproportion between Brooklyn's debt and her public improvements. What a gifted accountant of our own recently called "illustrative items" seem to be plenty in the account books of Brooklyn's Coroners and in those of the men who made her streets. Now, you can't have good pavements, adequate sewers, and a satisfactory water supply when you also have "illustrative items." You can, however, have heavy indebtedness and high taxes with them. You can also have machine politicians.

PERSONAL.

—"Money," said Lord Charles Beresford in a recent address, "is now becoming everything among us. It will buy access to what is known as the very best society; and let anybody come to England with enough money, no matter whether it has been gained honorably or disgracefully, there is no door which he cannot hope to enter. In old days it was not so." All these statements, according to The Spectator, are true—all of them, that is, except the last one. Humanity, it says, whether in Great Britain or elsewhere, is no more in love with money now than in the past, and it reminds the lugubrious Admiral of the existence in every age of a class in society which toadied to the powerful for the sake of gain. The greatest nobles in the Court of Henry VIII. were ready to do anything for a share of the monastery lands; Elizabeth's ablest courtiers hungered and thirsted after monopolies; under the Georges sinecures, appointments, and pensions were sought and obtained by the basest of compliances, and the imagined roads to sudden wealth opened by the South Sea and similar speculations were eagerly followed by aristocrats and plebeians alike. In short, The Spectator overwhelms Lord Beresford with historical disproof of his right to praise the past at the expense of the present, and asserts that the only difference, if one exists, is in manners, not morals. Birth, it says, has ceased to be regarded, except by the few with an antiquarian turn of mind, because it now gives neither power nor privilege. Hard cash, which gives both, is alone really desired. The baseness, in fact, is no greater—is perhaps less, for the interests of the community are less often sold; but the whole base business has been vulgarized to an unprecedented degree, while the bribed crouch lower because the bribers, having no other kind of dignity, demand obsequious deference that they may feel that they have become dignified.

—Italy and Europe understand all about the loss of the Maine and the relations between the United States and Spain. Señor Cipriano del Mazo, the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, has shared with them his enormous stores of "official," and therefore indisputable information. The Maine explosion, he reveals, was an accident, and "if her Captain had been on board the disaster would probably have been averted." How refreshing it is to hear the words of a man who is thoroughly well informed on the subject he discusses! But Señor Cipriano del Mazo knows more than the derelictions of Capt. Sigsbee; he knows that "most of the alarmist rumors circulated are Stock Exchange manoeuvres" invented by Wall Street speculators whose capital has been invested in the Cuban revolution, and who "are at a loss how to precipitate a war!" We in America, of course, were aware of the Street's yearning for hostilities, but that a diplomat far away on the Seven Hills should have discovered the secret gives striking proof of the care with which Spain's representatives are kept informed on every detail of the situation. What wonder is it that the German Emperor pounds the dinner table with his sword hilt and vows that Cuba never, never shall be ours? Who can be surprised that the immaculate Parisian press advises us to beware lest we go too far? Señor Cipriano del Mazo has laid the whole case before Europe, and deception is no longer possible.

—The Marquis of Salisbury—Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, to give his full name and not a little of his pedigree—has been in public life since 1854, when, a youth of twenty-four years, he first entered Parliament.

Sydney Lanier's Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to Sydney Lanier's poem, "Into the Woods My Master Went," perhaps some of your readers would like to know that it is beautifully set to music on Page 15 of Franklin Square Song Collection No. 6.

MRS. W. W. OSBORN, Jr.

New York, March 15, 1898.

ENGLISH AT YALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position of a great university, National in its influence, makes its attitude with reference to the study of our own literature and training in our own language one of public interest.

It must be conceded that Yale has been one of the conservative forces in educational progress, that pioneer work in the advancement of learning during the last decades is not to be sought for in a survey of its curriculum during that period. Many earnest scholars approve of the system which has produced noble results in the past, but the question which friends of the university now raise does not spring from a restless desire for change or a mere seeking for novelty. Scholars who study carefully the direction and the sum of educational movements within a generation would hesitate to affirm that Yale, one of the oldest and greatest of our universities, has been a leader in recent educational history. Influences which have found expression in Johns Hopkins, in Harvard, Cornell, and Chicago have encountered an embattled wall at Yale. It is undoubtedly true that the Faculty does not hold a commanding position in the world of letters in America. I speak of the academic department, and not of the Sheffield Scientific School, whose independent administration has produced work worthy of the highest praise. As a partial explanation of this fact it must be recognized that the multiplication of great educational institutions has made anything like a unique supremacy in learning impossible. Certain departments at Yale command high respect; such are the departments of political economy and finance, history, and philosophy. There is freshness of thought, vigor, and National interest in the publications of the professors in these branches. There are excellent men in its Faculty in Greek, Sanskrit, Anglo-Saxon, and possibly in other fields. Still the atmosphere has not been one of investigation and production. The pedagogical character in a narrow sense of the entire system has been manifest. The methods of an undergraduate course but slightly enlarged have dominated the entire instruction. Splendid gifts have been received, fine collections acquired, great buildings erected, but that which constitutes the true life of a university—independent study, research, and special training—has been lacking. One has only to cite the contributions to scientific knowledge of a small institution with limited means, such as the Johns Hopkins University, to see how greatly Yale has failed of its high mission. In modern languages, the classics, physics, chemistry, and in some branches of natural history more work is done at Cornell, Columbia, and Harvard. Reference is not made here simply to instruction, but to actual contributions to human knowledge by publication.

It is unfortunate that the discussion of so vital a question as the scope and methods of instruction in English literature and in the English language has fallen into such hands. Trained specialists familiar with the methods and the results of such instruction, both in this country and abroad, are alone fitted to discuss it. Nothing shows the entire amateurishness of the whole attack on the curriculum of English at Yale more than ex-Gov. Chamberlin's recent letter, and especially the publication of his letter to President Dwight, in which he recommends certain names as suitable for the vacant chairs in English. Not only does the ex-Governor show that he is writing from the standpoint of his own college days, but also that he is absolutely ignorant that there is now such a thing, as a science of English literature—that is, an accepted body of facts, principles, and interpretation, the mastery of which is essential to a professor of English literature. English literature has its sources in Anglo-Saxon and Celtic sources, and, to a certain extent, in Mediaeval Latin; it was powerfully affected, and its structure changed, by French influence; it goes on through the Middle English period, through the Elizabethan era, through the literature of the Restoration down to the rich literature of the present century. To attain even a superficial knowledge of this vast field requires something more than literary taste or enthusiasm; it requires years of critical, discriminating study. It is difficult to see why the canny President of Yale should have invited the ex-Governor to name candidates for this vacant chair, unless it was to unmask his empiricism and superficiality, and thus to discredit his entire attack. No scholar could look upon the names suggested without a discouraged feeling regarding the future of learning in this country if such counsels were to prevail. No name mentioned has a reputation for possessing the requisite scholarly knowledge of the history of English literature; no one is known as authority upon the literature of any period or even for mastery of the writings of any one author. We have a miscellaneous assortment of men, having among them those whose educational career has been a succession of failures, men noted—or almost unknown—for work in other fields, politics, law, American history, and even retired clergymen. No one of these names would command authority or respect for an expert opinion on any English author. Learning and an interpretative literary sense are pre-eminently necessary, and yet the ex-Governor, oblivious to what the world has learned since his college days, would go back to the time when any fairly educated college graduate was assumed to be equal to any chair in any institution. Were talents equally convertible from one branch of learning to another, the knowledge attained by the strict methods of modern philological study and criticism would be lacking in such appointments. It is, however, painfully discouraging to have audience given to a man as an expert authority on a subject whose entire life and profession have been devoted to other subjects. It is a widespread and facile error that anybody who speaks English and is moderately read in literature is fitted for this most difficult chair of instruction. How successful the work in English at Yale may be, as the department is equipped at present, I cannot say. Prof. Cook is an excellent scholar, whose name commands respect in Europe as well as in America. Prof. Beers's statement of his views regarding instruction in English will not, I think, carry conviction. It is questionable whether the university has ever properly realized what imperative demands rested upon it for an adequate equipment of this department for instruction in the richest literature of Europe, a knowledge of which every educated man should possess. It would be easy to mention a half score of names of men most widely known for their scholarship in English. We might begin at Yale itself with Prof. Lounsbury, whose field has been limited largely to the scientific school. Any jury of scholars could recommend from among the younger teachers of literature men worthy of positions in Yale or in any university of America.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

New York, March 15, 1898.

THE STAFF AND LINE QUARREL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following quotation from your columns this morning contains several errors. Will you allow me to correct them?

> That ancient line and staff quarrel, by which the navy has been disgraced for so many years is now seen to have had results worse even than its disgrace. The efficiency of our warships is materially decreased by the lack of engineers, and this is the direct result of the petty jealousies of which complaint has so often been made.

Prior to Aug. 5, 1882, there were something like 275 or 300 men in the Engineer Corps of the navy in the various grades. There were also 10 or 12 Rear Admirals, 15 or more Commodores, something like 60 Captains, 100 Commanders, 90 Lieutenant Commanders, 275 or 300 Lieutenants, and 80 or 90 Masters in the line. There were also from 75 to 90 cadet engineers at Annapolis, and 250 to 300 cadet midshipmen in the navy. I am stating all these from memory, but I believe that the Engineer Corps was cut down about 100 in number by the act of Aug. 5, 1882, the reduction to take place by filling every other vacancy in the higher grade by promotion from the next lower grade, until the number reached that fixed, the total number allowed being 195, I think it is. At the same time the number of Rear Admirals was cut to 6, Commodores to 10, Captains to 45, Commanders to 85, Lieutenant Commanders to 74, Lieutenants to 250, Masters (now Lieutenants, junior grade) to 75, &c. This reduction in the line was to be accomplished in the same manner as in the Engineer Corps. The result was stagnation in promotion, the suicide of several officers, and the discharge of about 120 naval cadets, the old cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers having been lumped into naval cadets by the law of Aug. 5, 1882. These were the immediate results; other results are making themselves manifest every day in the present emergency—ships under officered as to the line, engineer officers overworked to the point of collapse, and a general skurrying about for something not in hand. As a matter of fact, more than one capable engineer officer has been killed by overwork in time of peace, and others have been [illegible] upon the retired list [illegible] in advance of the time when age would have sent them there. What, then, will happen when the strain due to war is put upon both line and staff? Undoubtedly many of the men now on the active lists will have to be retired for physical incapacity, thus making the strain upon the others all the greater. How many of our warships will have to be laid up for lack of officers to work them? To ascribe all this to the line and staff row seems to be somewhat out of keeping with the real facts of the case. I understand the line and staff quarrel began at a time when steam was auxiliary to sail power, and it has lasted until this day, and not only in our navy, either. To now pass the Personnel bill, in effect a reorganization of the navy, is very like swapping horses while crossing a stream. Undoubtedly there should be a large increase in the number of engineers (as well as in the line) of the navy, and there exists, fortunately, a large class of men capable of being utilized in the navy as engineer officers; I refer to graduates of certain great technical schools like Cornell, Stevens, &c. But the line officer cannot be found in that way. The Secretary of the Navy in his last annual report asked for 75 engineers and 75 line officers, to be taken from the naval cadets discharged under the act of Aug. 5, 1882. He had bills or resolutions drawn and introduced—and that is all that has been done about it by Congress.

Of those available, I understand that some 20 have signified their readiness to return to the navy, while some 15 are undecided, and some 20 say they will not go back if given the chance. About 16 care so little about it that they do not reply to letters or cannot be reached.

Another thing: I do not understand that the act of Aug. 5, 1882, had its origin in the line and staff quarrel. I have heard (circa., 1885,) that it originated in the desire of the wife of an influential member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs (1882) to get even with the wife of a Commodore for a snub, the cut in the number of Rear Admirals having prevented the promotion of the Commodore to that grade before he had to go on the retired list. Once the cut began the other grades were drawn in, and—some one ought to be able to give the inside history of that act—for myself I know nothing about it, except as indicated above.

EX-NAVAL CADET.

New York, March 16, 1898.

OUR FIGHTING PARSONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot but feel it is time for some one to enter a protest against the utterances of the crop of fighting parsons that has sprung up like mushrooms after a rain since this war scare, brought about, seemingly, by the needless descent of a fierce iron-clad warship into a quiet harbor of a neighboring nation. That ship carried a volcano in its interior; it could explode at any time by spontaneous combustion. The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy: Why did he think it necessary to countenance, if he did not himself propose, such a threatening move? And when the accident occurred, why did the Nation put America in the position of a bravado stalking about with a $50,000,000 chip on his shoulder? We are certainly contributing to the gayety of nations by our folly in raising a war-whoop without the sinews of war to back it. The clergy, in weekly tirades to their people, show how thinly they are veneered with Christianity, for though enrolled under the banner of the Prince of Peace whom they enthrone with the Almighty, and whose legend is, "Peace on earth and goodwill to men," they stimulate in rounded periods their flocks to vengeance and slaughter of their fellow-men! This they call "patriotism"! There are various sorts of patriotism: One, and the most desirable, consists in endeavoring to throw oil on troubled waters and in settling disputes by arbitration and diplomacy. Because we are young, there is no reason why we should be childish. Let us beware how we risk being characterized as "a population of seventy-odd millions of people, mostly fools," for allowing ourselves to be made the dupes of political jingoes whose patriotism is nothing but greed for the spoils of war.

L. W. C.

Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y., March 15, 1898.

THE BRICK SHIP AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an editorial entitled "Houssaye Uses Up Mahan," which appeared in your paper some days ago. Based on a quotation from The Evening Post, it details how little the navy has assisted in certain wars and internal dissensions. The concluding sentence runs: "We had quite forgotten the Chicago strike—that is another case in point quite as good as Houssaye's illustration of the Franco-German war."

I am quite surprised that the patriotic Times does not appreciate the great assistance rendered by our navy in the Chicago strike. It is true but one battleship was in Chicago waters at the time, but the mention of that one makes our patriotic blood flow faster even at this late day. The vessel was the Illinois, probably the only battleship ever built of bricks. Lying at the wharf, bow on, her brick keel resting securely on the sandy bottom, every wooden gun on the port side was aimed toward Pullman or the Illinois Central tracks, the strongholds of the strikers early in the struggle. In her insides was quartered a body of boys as brave and useless as could be imagined—a battalion of the Naval Reserve. The boys were out for blood, fun, and beer—mostly the last two—but they told what they would do if the worst came, and we, whose business called us to Jackson Park, off which the Illinois lay, felt more secure and slept more sweetly.

Thus, in considering the effect of sea power on contemporary history, due credit must be given the unfloatable Illinois and her untrained crew during the eventful days of the Chicago strike. Not to give this credit is an injustice to the battalion of the Naval Reserve which, though they could not do much because of ignorance, yet were ever ready to tell what they would do if they could.

J. LOVINGWELL O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Geneva, N. Y., March 15, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not a Severe Tax.

"I thought Scribbler's doctor forbade him doing any brain work."

"Well, he's only writing a society novel."—Philadelphia Record.

Heart Breaking.

Lulu Rocks—Dear me! it must be a terrible thing to marry an English nobleman and then—"

Papa Rocks—And then what?

Lulu Rocks—And then have him insist on traveling about with you "incognito."—Judge.

Permanently So.

Weary Watkins—I see some of the papers is agitating the wide tire question again for better roads.

Hungry Higgins—I don't know much about wide tires, but I know I've got a lifelong one.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Usufruct.

"I'm willing," said the author, "to admit that I borrowed a few of the ideas that I use in that work. It's legitimate to borrow."

"Yes," replied the cynical acquaintance; "but the difficulty is that in this loan the wrong man gets the benefit of the interest."—Washington Star.

LOSS AND GAIN.

Sidney Warren Mase in Little Rock Gazette.

There are gains for all our losses
  And a loss for every gain;
There are crowns for all our crosses,
  And a joy for every pain.
Songs and laughter, moans and sighing,
  Heartaches, bitterness, and fears
Fill the days forever flying
  Onward with the passing years.

Every soul its share of sorrow
  Is by fate destined to bear;
We who laugh to-day to-morrow
  May be stricken with despair.
There are gains and there are losses,
  Days of peace and days of strife,
And a crown for all our crosses
  At the journey's end of life.

Oh, the gladness, oh, the sadness
  That combines the mighty whole—
The excessive joy and madness
  Of the unfledged human soul!
Oh, the losses and the crosses,
  Hours of pleasure, years of pain,
As each frail bark onward tosses
  O'er life's tempest-ridden main!

Every joy has sorrow in it,
  Every laugh is half a sigh;
But let storms rage every minute,
  There'll be sunshine by and by.
By and by there'll be no crosses,
  By and by there'll be no pain,
And for all our bitter losses
  There will be eternal gain!

FRANCE TO ASSIST RUSSIA

Hastening Work at Arsenals and Shipyards to Send a Fleet to the Far East.

STUDENTS TAKEN AS OFFICERS

Northern Squadrons at Cherbourg Ready for Departure—Swinging the Ships at Night to Adjust Their Compasses.

PARIS, March 16.—The Aurore to-day affirms that the French fleet is being prepared for mobilization, adding that feverish activity prevails at all the arsenals and shipyards, which are working until 10 o'clock at night.

Continuing, the Aurore says the French northern squadrons at Cherbourg are ready for immediate departure. The ships, it appears, are being swung during the night at Cherbourg, for the adjustment of their compasses.

Finally, it is asserted that in order to complete the necessary number of officers, second-year students are to be appointed midshipmen, and all the Admirals have been instructed to arrange to reach Paris within twenty-four hours after being summoned.

The Aurore explains that the mobilization is connected with preparations to support Russia by a naval demonstration in the Far East.

WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Sympathy with Lord Salisbury Expressed at the Chambers of Commerce Banquet in London.

LONDON, March 16.—The banquet of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce at the Hotel Metropole this evening called out a large political assemblage. The speeches were notable for war feeling.

Lord Rosebery expressed his surprise to find himself in "a sort of convivial council of war." In expressing his regret at the illness of Lord Salisbury, he testified to the latter's "matchless knowledge of foreign affairs." He said that if the country embarked in war, he trusted the people would see to it that they got value for the sacrifices involved.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament for York City, strongly urged that Great Britain should acquire Mirs Bay, near Hongkong, to serve as a naval base, and to place England on an equality with Russia and Germany. "Otherwise," said the speaker, "Great Britain will have to double the strength of her fleet in Chinese waters."

The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, expressed his belief that the dispute with France in West Africa would be amicably settled.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, and Postmaster General Baron Herschel, Mr. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, and others spoke, all making sympathetic references to Lord Salisbury.

AMERICAN MISSION MOBBED.

Native Medical Assistants Maltreated and One Killed.

SHANGHAI, March 17.—The American Medical Mission in the suburbs of Chung-King-Fu, Province of Sze-Chwan, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, has been attacked by a mob.

The native medical assistants have been maltreated and one has been murdered.

MARQUIS ITO BEFRIENDS CHINA.

Relations Between Tokio and Pekin Steadily Improving.

LONDON, March 17.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"On unimpeachable authority I learn that since the Marquis Ito became the Japanese Premier the relations between Tokio and Pekin have been steadily improving. China sought his advice on the question of intercourse with foreigners, and he urged her to grant railway concessions and to allow foreigners to found banks in China, as the Chinese would never have confidence in paper issued by the native banks, and to restrict the far-reaching power of the Viceroys."

URGING CHINA TO RESIST.

England Wants Her to Stand Out Against Russia.

LONDON, March 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Russia has notified China that the latter's delay in replying to the Russian demands will be construed as an acquiescence in the Russian occupation of Port Arthur.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, is said to be urging China to resist.

PEKIN, March 16.—The negotiations as to Port Arthur have been definitely transferred to this city.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, is busy at the Foreign Office.

JAPAN BUYS A TORPEDO VESSEL.

A Corvette Building by the Krupps for Brazil Secured.

LONDON, March 16.—A special dispatch from Kiel says Japan has purchased a torpedo corvette which was being built there by the Krupps for Brazil.

There are three torpedo corvettes building at Kiel for Brazil—the Caramura, the Timbira, and the Tupy—all of the same size, speed, and armament. They are of 1,030 tons displacement, are 259 feet 2 inches long, and have 30 feet 9 inches beam, with a maximum draught of 10 feet 2 inches. All three vessels are driven by two propellers, have 6,000 indicated horse power, and are estimated to steam 22 knots. Their armament consists of two 4-inch quick-firing guns, six 2.2-inch guns, and four 1.4-inch guns, with three torpedo tubes.

Prince Henry to Return Next Year.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Deutschland will remain in Asiatic waters, says The Tageblatt, for some years as the flagship of the German squadron, and Prince Henry will return in another vessel next year.

DERVISH REPULSE AND LOSS.

A Large Party Which Crosses the Nile Driven Back by Egyptians.

CAIRO, March 16.—A large party of Dervishes crossed the Nile to Shebaliya Island on Sunday last, but was repulsed by the Egyptian troops, with the loss of thirty-eight men killed. The only Egyptian casualty was the wounding of Major Sitwell.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER TROUBLE

Another Version of the Conflict Between Frenchmen and Germans.

METZ, March 16.—According to the official version of Monday's incident at Nancy, when a German Captain of the Customs Guards and one of his subordinates are reported to have crossed the frontier and advanced fifteen yards upon French soil, the Chief Frontier Surveyor, M. Giese, was officially conversing with French mining officials on German soil when he was stoned by a French workman. The latter's comrades then crowded upon German territory, using abusive epithets and throwing stones. At this juncture the Frontier Inspector arrived, and, seeing the threatening attitude of the Frenchmen, he put his gun to his shoulder. At this the French withdrew and the original assailant was arrested by the French police.

Australian Federation Bill.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 16.—The Colonial Convention has adopted the Federation bill, and will dissolve to-morrow. The bill now goes to the various Legislatures of Australia.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY DEAD.

English Artist and Draughtsman Expires at Mentone.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, the artist and draughtsman, died to-day at Mentone.

Beardsley was tall, thin, pale, overworked as the editor of The Savoy, for which he made illustrations and wrote an impossible romance, and his face, posed like a Gothic gargoyle by a sympathetic artist and reproduced in many journals, has made a lasting impression.

Mr. Beardsley, who was attacked early in 1896 with the pulmonary complaint that has terminated fatally, was born at Brighton in 1874 and educated at the Brighton Grammar School.

He was the son of a widow, whom his wages as a clerk in a shop helped to support. At first he drew for his own amusement figures which were like the childish "bons hommes" praised by Topffer, not because they were well drawn, but because they had expression.

His friends thought that if he studied he might become an artist like Burne-Jones, whom young Englishmen that are not irredeemable Philistines revere.

One Sunday he went with a friend to Burne-Jones's studio, and saw the great painter, showed his work to him, and was encouraged to quit commerce by a phrase: "I never encourage art aspirations, but I would not discourage yours." Burne-Jones advised Beardsley to study art if he starved.

Beardsley took lessons at a school, and the first work which he offered for sale was a success. It was pre-Raphaelism in grotesque. There were lines of initial simplicity, deep shadows, and a startling effect. If one had no art education one said of Beardsley's pictures that they were absurd; if one had technical training in art, one said that they were skillful, admired their economy of labor and space, and praised the richness of the candelabra, flowers, and jewels which the artist made white on the black background of a Cinderella scene.

Beardsley captivated Lane, the publisher of London, whom young artists interest most intensely, and made the oddity, the artistic oddity, of "The Yellow Book" agreeable to those whom ideas that are not conventional do not shock or exasperate. The young artist, then, had the honor of being caricatured. He illustrated marvelously Macmillan's reprint of the "Morte d'Arthur," Oscar Wilde's "Salome," and posters which, even if Beardsley's detractors can be right in saying that they are not artistic, are extremely effective posters, capturing attention and retaining it.

SOCIALISTS RIOT IN BUDAPEST.

Thirty-eight Persons Arrested After Mounted Police Intervene.

BUDAPEST, March 16.—The Socialists engaged in rioting here yesterday evening, many windows were broken, and the mounted police intervened, with the result that thirty-eight persons were arrested.

MUTINY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Outbreak of Albanians and Kurds Alarms the Yildis Palace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—There was great excitement at the Yildiz Palace yesterday evening owing to an outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks. The approaches of the palace were immediately surrounded, and many arrests were made.

THE NELLIE FARREN BENEFIT.

Londoners Camp in Front of Drury Lane Theatre to Get Seats.

LONDON, March 17.—Shortly after midnight people began to assemble in front of the doors of Drury Lane Theatre, armed with campstools and provisions, ready to wait for seats at the Nellie Farren benefit to-day.

At 4 o'clock this morning several hundred are waiting, and the scene is quite unprecedented. The doors will be opened at 10 o'clock.

GERMAN REVENUE MEASURE.

A Provision Against Increasing Indirect Imperial Taxation.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has inserted in the Naval bill a clause, which has been approved by the Federated Governments, to the effect that in the event of the permanent expenditure exceeding in any year 117,525,491 marks, the excess should not be met by an increase in the existing indirect imperial taxation, or by the creation of fresh imposts upon articles of large popular consumption. The Social Democrats voted against the clause.

GERMAN FORCES LEAVE CRETE.

Interest in Her Destinies Said to Concern Only Other Powers.

CANEA, Island of Crete, March 16.—The German flag was hauled down this morning and the German marines who have been doing duty ashore embarked on board the German battleship Oldenburg. The international troops composing the garrison rendered military honors to the departing German forces.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the hauling down of the German flag in Crete, says the departure of the German battleship Oldenburg does not signify a cessation of the concert of the powers, but merely means that now the affairs of the German creditors of Greece have been settled, Germany "has little interest in the destinies of Crete, which concern France, Russia, and England."

LONDON, March 17.—The Continental newspapers generally regard Germany's withdrawal from Crete as heralding the installation of Prince George of Greece as Governor of the island.

Transvaal Issues a Green Book.

PRETORIA, March 16.—The Government has issued a green book containing correspondence relative to the affairs of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal from 1884 to the recent dismissal of Chief Justice Kotze. Judge Kotze has issued a manifesto, appealing to the people for justice.

Lord Charles Lennox Kerr Dead.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, formerly Major of the Third Battalion, Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders,) and son of the sixth Marquis of Lothian, died to-day in his eighty-fourth year.

Mme. Dreyfus's Petition Denied.

PARIS, March 16.—The Minister for the Colonies, M. Lebon, has refused the petition of Mme. Dreyfus, wife of former Capt. Dreyfus, to share the latter's imprisonment on Devil's Island.

No Court of Criminal Appeal.

LONDON, March 16.—By a vote of 180 to 116, the House of Commons to-day rejected a bill providing for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Anglo-French Niger Agreement.

LONDON, March 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says a favorable issue of the Anglo-French Niger conference is imminent.

Trave Bringing $3,000,000 in Gold.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, which sailed to-day for New York, has on board $3,000,000 in gold.

Strikers Resume Work in Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 16.—The strikers have resumed work and the stores have been reopened.

LIQUOR FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

M. Cornhauser & Co., an Old and Well-Known House, Assigns.

CHICAGO, March 16.—M. Cornhauser & Co., a corporation carrying on a wholesale wine and liquor business at 46 Lake Street, has made an assignment in the County Court to the Chicago Title and Trust Company. The assets and liabilities are placed at $30,000 and $23,000, respectively.

The corporation has been in business some time, the President of the company, Maurice Cornhauser, having been connected with the liquor business in Chicago for twenty-five years. The failure is attributed to slow collections.

A BIG THAW IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, March 16.—The mild weather of the past week has undermined all the snow in Northern Vermont and New Hampshire and the streams are raging in torrents.

The roar of Olcott Falls and Bellows Falls in the Connecticut River can be distinctly heard several miles away. The ice is unsafe and the river is open in several places. If the weather shall remain the same as at present the breaking of the ice in all streams and lakes is near at hand.

The present thaw has melted an immense amount of snow, but there is enough left from the big February storms to make the large rivers dangerously high. The snow is 5 feet deep on the mountains, and there are drifts left from 10 to 12 feet high. Owners of property along the banks of the Connecticut River are inspecting their fences and outbuildings, some of which have already sailed off down the river toward the Sound.

The highways are in such condition that travel is extremely difficult, and some places are almost impassable. On the Vermont Division of the Boston and Maine Road adjoining rock cliffs have sent down showers of rocks upon the tracks, which threaten travel.

A disaster to the stagecoach running between Newport, Vt., and Mansonville, Canada, across the border, was reported Monday night. Stage Driver James Kinneyson, in endeavoring to urge his team over a flooded road in the outskirts of the Canadian town, drove over a bank, the coach being carried into a greatly swollen stream. The driver and two horses were drowned, and three passengers, one of them E. C. Perkins of the Webster House, Montreal, were rescued after long exposure in the water.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The last but one of the six concerts announced to be given by the Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, conductor, took place yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House. The audience, though not as large as that at the matinée last Saturday, was nevertheless quite large enough to gratify the famous conductor and the soloist of the occasion. This soloist was the eminent Belgian violinist, M. Eugene Ysaye, who was received with great cordiality by the audience, and warmly applauded for a pretty poor performance.

Mr. Thomas chose for the orchestral numbers Schumann's D minor symphony, Brahms's "Tragic Overture," César Franck's symphonic poem, "Les Eolides," and Kaun's "Festival March and National Hymn." Between the first and second of these on the programme stood Beethoven's violin concerto, and just before the last the familiar chaconne of Bach. The Schumann symphony is one of Mr. Thomas's old and familiar battle horses. In the old days—days which lasted too long in New York—when most of us did not believe there was any other conductor than Mr. Thomas, and the rest were sure that there was no other who was so authoritative, we all believed that Mr. Thomas's reading of this symphony was absolutely perfect. Now, since we have heard it played under the more recent romanticists, we know that it is capable of several different interpretations. When Mr. Seidl recently played the "Eroica" symphony very slowly, a well-known writer remarked that it was "a nice performance for old people." Mr. Thomas does not take the D minor too slowly, but, on the contrary, rather fast, yet in its lack of insistence upon the emphatic points of the work his reading attains a dead level of smoothness, which ought certainly to please his admirers, many of whom are surely old people. The orchestra played the work in a manner well suited to a complete display of all the merits of such a reading. It played steadily, relentlessly, and smoothly. Its tone flowed as placidly and as calmly as that of a woodland river. It was a performance to listen to with folded hands and an unrumpled collar. There are many persons who like that sort of performance. They should always go to hear Schumann's D minor symphony under Mr. Thomas. Perhaps that is the right way to read it. It is not a tragic work. Yet it seems to have considerable feeling in it, if one is looking for feeling. However, in these troublous times let us have peace.

M. Ysaye has not profited by his present visit to America. He has plainly gone backward in devotion to his art and in technical ability. His performance of the Beethoven concerto was, for an artist of his rank, simply saddening. There was neither smoothness nor warmth in his tone; his intonation was not always correct, and his performance in general was slovenly.

THE FRANCESCHETTI RECITAL.

Aristide Franceschetti, who has met marked success as a singer of classic songs in European countries, gave an interesting song recital in the Carbon Studio of James Lawrence Breese, at 5 West Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. The evolution of music from its formal rise to its present state of development was illustrated. Nahan Franko assisted Signor Franceschetti with two violin solos.

The recital opened with an evening prayer ("Vegna reba") in Hebrew text, which is preserved by tradition in the synagogue of Leghorn. He next sang "Aide Musa," ("Hail Muse,") a hymn to Calliope in Greek text.

The rest of the programme consisted of Fallamero's "Vorria Madonna," written in 1400; Jacopo Peri's "Gioite al canto mio," 1580; Andrea Falcomieri's "Cupilletto," 1616; Antonio Caldara's "Come raggiodi Sol," seventeenth century; Francesco Durante's "Dansa Fanciulla," 1684; Pier Dominieo's "Barcarola," from the opera "Gianni da Calais," and two solos by Mr. Franko, Tartini's Sonate and Corelli's "Gavotte e variazione."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's has arranged to leave for Europe in two weeks to get attractions for next season.

At the close of this week Miss Lillian Carllsmith will retire from the cast of "The Bride Elect" company, now playing an extended engagement out of town.

Willie Collier, who plays the principal rôle in "The Man from Mexico," has had copyrighted a new comedy which he has written, entitled "Mr. Smooth," which will have a production next season.

The Knickerbocker Theatre has been engaged by Miss Margaret Fuller for an invitation matinée performance next Wednesday of "Camille." She will be supported by Joseph Haworth, who will play the part of Armand.

Beginning with Monday night, "A Normany Wedding" will be given for a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House. The same cast, chorus, orchestra, and scenery will be used as presented now at the Herald Square Theatre.

Victor Harris will present in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon a performance of the song cylus, "In a Persian Garden," the text from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and the music by Liza Lehman. He will have as soloists Rafael Joseffy, Mme. de Vere-Sapio, Leo Stern, and Pol Plançon.

Miss Louise Galloway, who played the part of Kate Brewster during the Chicago engagement of "Way Down East," will resume her original part on Monday next, replacing Minnie Dupree. Miss Galloway has resigned from "Cumberland '61" Company. The indications are that the professional matinée of "Way Down East" this afternoon will be largely attended.

In a recent announcement of the forthcoming volume of reminiscences by Mr. and Mrs. John Billington, the English actors, the date of Mrs. Billington's first appearance in America was given erroneously. She was in Mary Anderson's first English company, with Forbes Robertson and the Macklins, and appeared here Oct. 12, 1885, as Audrey in "As You Like It." Her other rôles in that engagement were the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet," Daphne in "Pygmalion and Galatea," Mme. Deschappelles and the mother of Parthenia. She returned with Miss Anderson in 1888, and acted Paulina in "The Winter's Tale" at Palmer's Theatre, Nov. 13.

The Monroe Street Murder.

The identity of the woman whose dead body was found in the alley at 47 Monroe Street Monday morning, and who had evidently been strangled, has not been definitely established, although Mrs. Mamie Bailey of 384 West Eighteenth Street, who visited the Morgue last night, said that she felt reasonably certain that it was the body of Mrs. William Scamelin, who used to live in the same house with her. John Brown, the supposed assailant of the woman, was arraigned with five others yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Kudlich in the Essex Market Police Court and held without bail for examination to-morrow. The others are Robert J. Hoey, Thomas Cosgrove, Charles Weston, James Dee of 36 Cherry Street, and Mamie Largo of 27 Monroe Street. Late last night Mary Hoey, wife of Robert Hoey, was arrested. Detective Mooney said that Hoey had confessed.

THE ANTI-QUAY CAMPAIGN

John Wanamaker's First Speech as Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

HE DENOUNCES BOSS RULE

Charges that Quay Machine Has Taken $2,500,000 from Taxpayers in Twenty Years—Government's Attitude Toward Spain Approved.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 16.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker opened his Gubernatorial campaign in the Court House here to-night with a speech in denunciation of "boss rule," which he declares exists in this State under the domination of United States Senator Quay and his partisans.

Mr. Wanamaker was chosen candidate at the big Bourse meeting recently held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Republican Business Men's League and to-night's event was conducted by the local branch of that organization. The list of seventy Vice Presidents and Secretaries included many men prominent in the commercial and industrial circles of this city and county.

Gen. W. H. Koontz of Somerset made the opening speech. His mention of the name of Mr. Wanamaker as a candidate for Governor evoked applause. Mr. Wanamaker spoke for nearly two hours.

"The first gun of real war," he said, "booms over your historic county to-night in opening the battle of our insulted and outraged Commonwealth against the invasion of its rights. Slowly the old frigate Pennsylvania has drifted to anchorage in quiet waters, and her enemies are springing mines upon her to tear her into shreds. Hidden and reckless foes are on the alert to sweep her on to destruction.

"The beautiful white battleship that steamed out of New York Harbor a month ago became a white coffin buried in the dark sea in the dead of night. Without passing hasty judgment on our sister nation, and willing to wait for all information, the air is full of the fear of treachery and dastardly brutality. We do not seek war, but we are not afraid of it. To the Congress that voted fifty millions into the President's hands for immediate use if necessary we send loyal greeting, and say make it a hundred millions if needed.

"To the Navy Department, that bought two battleships yesterday, we send cordial approval—and say you have our consent to buy two more to-morrow. We are not clamoring for bloodshed, but we are swearing fidelity to the flag and insisting on justice to the honored dead and living. And while old Pennsylvania of the original thirteen stands up perpendicular with every sister State in the Union to meet the Cuban question, there has come to us long-suffering Pennsylvanians an issue of our own."

The balance of Mr. Wanamaker's address was devoted to a discussion of that issue. He declared that corruption at its worst and the commercialism of politics are the chief characteristics of Pennsylvania, and that profligacy, extravagance, and boss rule oppress the people.

"I am told," he said, "that political promises have been made this week in your county which will cost the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars, solely for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the bosses, to elect a Quay Legislature and a Quay delegation to the State Convention.

"For fifteen years the control of the office of State Treasurer has been the citadel of Senator Quay's power; it is believed to have yielded annually a campaign fund of not less than $100,000, mortgaging influential bankers, and affording unlimited credit to borrow vast sums for personal campaigns, and exhibiting incumbents entering on the office of State Treasurer poor and on a $5,000 salary in two years retire with a competency."

In conclusion, Mr. Wanamaker charged that "in ten years the Quay machine has taken from the taxpayers $1,250,000, and in twenty years $2,500,000." The Legislature and the political power, he said, had been cornered like wheat. "One Senator owns another Senator, and these control twenty-six Congressmen, who in a solid body train with the Captain, or, if any one fail, the combination turns in against that man's reelection to Congress."

Mr. Wanamaker said he was in the fight until Pennsylvania is redeemed, and that, true to the traditions of Lincoln and Grant, he entered it free and untrammeled and ready to serve the people.

State Senator C. C. Kaufman of this county, who is a candidate for renomination at next Saturday's primary; Rudolph Blankenberg of Philadelphia, and William N. Appel, anti-Quay candidate for the Legislature from this city, also addressed the meeting.

ART AT THE COLONIAL CLUB.

It has become an evidently settled and pleasing custom for the Colonial Club, whose handsome house of gray stone so adorns the Western Boulevard at Seventy-second Street, to celebrate annually the return of the vernal equinox by holding an exhibition of pictures in the handsome club gallery, and by inviting the feminine relatives and friends of its members to a reception of which the picture display is the chief feature.

The clubhouse was thronged last evening with members and guests, who chatted and laughed and discussed first the art display which the club's Art Committee, headed by William T. Evans, the art collector and patron, had arranged, and later a bounteous collation.

The annual art displays at the Colonial Club are generally eclectic, and that of this year is no exception. Birney and Bouguereau, Blakelock and Boudin, Constable and C. C. Curran, and Dolph, Minor and Mauve, Parton and Pelouse, Tryon and Thanlow, Wiggins and Ziem—what a happy mingling of American and foreign brushes, of methods, and of schools! Here is no one man exploited at the expense of his fellows, no one school favored, and the visitor may almost at first glance travel—if not "from China to Peru"—at least from English art of the last century to New York art of the present. There is undoubtedly method in this idea of a club art exhibition, and while it may not interest or seem as important to the art student or critic as the "one-man" or "two-men" displays which the Lotos and Union League Clubs have held during the last Winter, the wayfaring west sider will doubtless find it far more interesting and joyous than any exhibition more limited in scope.

Those who know Mr. Evans's art tastes and fancies will not be surprised to find three examples of Ranger, two of Van Laer, two of Shirlaw, two of J. F. Murphy, three of Minor, three of L. P. Dessar, and two each of Bogert, Howland, and Birney among the fifty-nine canvases which make up the exhibition, and it goes without saying that these are all representative and characteristic canvases. One of the Bogerts is the "Sunset in Picardy"—so tender in sentiment and delicate in color—and the Minors include "The Coming Storm"—that strong landscape with its fine sweep of air and sky and the delicate, misty "Evening." J. F. Murphy's "Evening Glow" has all his delicious color and atmosphere, and of the three Rangers "New Jersey Oaks" is perhaps the best, and strongly recalls Dupré, although the "Old Quarry," with its broad conception and vigorous handling, crowds it for first honors.

Of the remaining American pictures shown the more notable are J. S. Brown's "Homeward Bound," a strong study of an old fisherman, which proves the popular artist can paint other subjects than clean-faced newsboys, and paint them well; Bruce Crane's feeling Cazin landscape, "Peace at Eve"; Dessar's Cazin "Moonlight," Wyatt Eaton's "La Cigale," deep and rich in color; Edward Gay's sunny "Harvest Field," Arthur Parton's clear-aired and rich-colored "Claverach Meadows," and A. T. Van Laer's dainty and delicate "Edge of the Pond." There are also shown Vanderlyn's fine portrait of Gov. George Clinton, Peale's cabinet portrait of Washington, and George Fuller's portrait of Andrew Jackson, after Gilbert Stuart.

Foreign art is represented by a small and good landscape by Boudin, done in characteristic soft grays; a fair small figure group by Bouguereau, "Charity"; a small, lovely, and luminous Constable, "Salisbury Plain"; Français's "Environs of Rome," from the W. H. Stewart collection; a strong genre by Jiminez, a fair Mauve, an equally fair Thanlow, and an unusually satisfactory Ziem, with an unusually pearly atmosphere. Mention must also be made of a large landscape, lent by George A. Hearn, by Cecil G. Lawson, an important work, with remarkably strong composition and fine outdoor feeling. The canvas has something of the strength of Constable and the sentiment of the American Homer Martin.

Many of the pictures shown are lent by the artists, and several of the more important are from the collections of George A. Hearn, C. C. Ruthrauff, Henry B. Wilson, George F. Brownell, Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, William T. Evans, Mrs. George E. Schauck, Dr. A. P. Dudley, and C. W. Luyster.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Miss Very Discusses "The Symphonic Poem" at the Third Lecture of the Society's Course.

"The Symphonic Poem," the subject which has aroused so much varying discussion among music lovers, was the topic for the third lecture yesterday in the course on "The Classic and Romantic in Music," which fashionable Harlem people are giving attention to, under the auspices of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society this Lent. The meeting yesterday took place at the home of Mrs. John B. Simpson, 11 Mount Morris Park.

Miss Sarah C. Very, the lecturer, prefaced her discussion of "The Symphonic Poem" with a review of the periods involving the French Revolution, the Polish struggle for liberty, and the national union of Italy, and called attention to "the reactionary mental results which evoked Hegel, Schelling, and Mesmer, and called out spiritualism and transcendentalism." She referred to the fact that in literature at the beginning of the century Jeffreys dubbed Wordsworth, Coleridge, and their disciples "the school of whining, hypochondriacal poets that haunt the Lakes," and added: "So, in music, there was a search for greater expressiveness, and Berlioz, Schumann, and Liszt formulated 'The Symphonic Poem.' This form, which is an attempt to enlarge the symphony's form, obviates the indefiniteness as to the composer's intention, which was caused by the lack of verbal explanation, and so makes its appeal irresistible to many. For it is a recognized fact that 'reproduction,' the 'fundamental evil' in music, often makes the ideas of the composer vague."

Miss Very reviewed some of the latest symphonic poems and touched an international pitch, new musical instruments, and various orchestral effects. She also exhibited and explained the bassoon.

Miss Very had something to say in advocacy of musical education in the public schools, quoting from Van Dyke in art, Walter Pater in literature, and Schopenhauer in philosophy, to prove music's claim to be a perfect art, as blending form and idea.

COOKING SCHOOL RECEPTION.

Formal Opening of Its New Rooms in the Charities Building.

The New York Cooking School, in the United Charities Building, had a formal opening of its new rooms yesterday. The school has been in the building for several years, having received new rooms on the top floor when, last Fall, some additional stories were added.

It opened for work the 1st of January. Miss Emily Huntington is the Superintendent.

Yesterday there was for the first time a reception to the managers and a formal opening of the rooms. They were beautifully decorated with flowers, pink, the color of the school, predominating, and each little girl wore a white carnation on her white cooking apron.

There were two classes of children yesterday, one cooking with gas and the others at a large range, under the direction of Miss Helen Bainbridge and Miss Emily Slater. At 4 o'clock tea was served. Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn poured tea, and Mrs. Bradish Johnson chocolate. Both these ladies are members of the Board of Managers.

Mrs. Peabody Talks on Fairy Tales.

Mrs. Mary H. Peabody gave the first of a series of three lectures, under the auspices of Mme. Van Norman, at the Van Norman Institute for Girls, 280 West Seventy-first Street, last night. Her subject was "The Meaning and Value of the Fairy Tale," and the lecture was a statement of the relation of the fairy tale to mythology, its history, its main elements, and its close association with human life. She pointed out how the prominent stories of fairy lore ran, in varying forms, through all languages and all countries. She spoke of its value as an educator, and said that all children should be brought up on fairy tales. The next two lectures at the institute will be on Goethe's "Faust," and will take place on March 23 and 30.

Women Thank Prof. Russell.

The members of the Women's law class of 1898 of New York University yesterday morning presented Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, the teacher of the class, an address signed by the members, expressing their appreciation of his efforts to give them a clearer understanding of the principles of law. Mrs. H. Wallerstein made the presentation speech.

McGrayne—Frere.

Miss Eva Centelline Frere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frere of Bay Ridge, and Dawson H. McGrayne of Brooklyn were married at noon yesterday in Grace Methodist Church, Bay Ridge. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Lyon, rector of the church.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow gave the fourth in her series of five Lenten readings yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. George D. Russell, 170 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 8 East Sixty-first Street gave a dinner of sixteen covers at their home last night. The table was decorated with a centre-piece of bride roses and mignonette. Easter lilies, bridesmaid's roses, and mignonette were used about the house.

The Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols will read advance sheets of a metropolitan novel he has written before fashionable New York people in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11 o'clock next Wednesday morning. The effort is made in behalf of the Prison Guild, and Mrs. Russell Sage is one of those interested.

Society people were surprised to read a published announcement early this week that at the ball Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald gave last December for her daughter's début the floral decorations were artificial. The fact is that they were natural flowers of unusual variety and beauty, quince blossoms predominating among them.

Gen. and Mrs. Kearny Go Abroad.

Gen. John Watts Kearny, father of John Watts Kearny, Jr., who escaped from the Brookside Sanitarium, in North Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday night, left with his bride for Europe on the American Liner St. Louis yesterday. Gen. Kearny was married to Miss Elizabeth Montgomery Harrison at Charlottesville, Va., on Monday last. Gen. Kearny spoke freely of his troubles with his son, and ascribed the present difficulty to his sister, the Marquise de Kermel. She, he said, was influencing his son in his course. "She was either crazy or a malicious devil," he said, deliberately, "in inciting my son against me. I have always acted toward my son as a father should. I think we could have agreed well had it not been for his aunt." Gen. Kearny said that he and his bride would travel in Egypt, Russia, Italy, France, and Germany, and would return here in September.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Resident of Brooklyn and the Uncle of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Franklin Woodruff, for many years a prominent figure in Brooklyn politics, died on Tuesday evening at his home, 106 Remsen Street. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims will officiate.

He was born at Farrington, Conn., in 1832, but came to New York in 1850, and became a clerk in the warehouse of Woodruff & Robinson. He afterward became a member of the firm, and was active in the development of the Brooklyn water front. The firm was dissolved, and Mr. Woodruff formed a partnership with the late Samuel McLean. In 1882 Mr. McLean retired, and in 1884 Mr. Woodruff sold out to the Empire Warehouse Company. He was one of the principal stockholders of the concern.

Mr. Woodruff was active in politics from the first, and in 1879 was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn against James Howell. He was for two terms Chairman of the Kings County General Committee. In 1895 he ran for State Senator in the Third District, which was strongly Democratic, and was defeated by Frank J. Gallagher. He was for some time President of the Brooklyn Republican Club. When the consolidation question came up he was active in opposing it. During the campaign of last year he supported Seth Low for Mayor. Mr. Woodruff was a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a Trustee of the Brooklyn Library, a member of the New England Society, and of several fraternal and charitable associations. He was the uncle of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John G. Schriever.

John George Schriever of New Orleans, a well-known railroad man, who had been sick at the Holland House, in this city, the past few days, died there at noon yesterday. Several members of his family, who reached here from New Orleans last Monday, were with him before he lost consciousness. The body will be forwarded at once to New Orleans, where the funeral services will be held.

John G. Schriever was Traffic Manager of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in New Orleans. He was one of the most widely known transportation men in the South, having been connected with the Morgan Steamship Company for many years before it became a part of the Southern Pacific system. He was born in Jersey City, July 8, 1844, and entered railway service soon after he left school. His connection with the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad began in 1869, and after working his way up through the various grades he became Vice President of that road.

When C. P. Huntington bought the Morgan transportation lines and made them a part of the Southern Pacific system Mr. Schriever was appointed Traffic Manager in New Orleans. He was regarded as an exceptionally well-equipped man for that particular kind of business, and he enjoyed Mr. Huntington's confidence to a flattering extent. He was prominent socially in New Orleans, being a member of all the leading clubs and social organizations in that city.

Jacob Tome.

Jacob Tome, the philanthropist and founder of the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, died at his home in that place yesterday. He was born in Manheim Township, Penn., Aug. 13, 1810. His parents were in humble circumstances, and after a somewhat varied life he settled in Port Deposit as a clerk to a lumber firm at the age of twenty-four. Soon thereafter he formed a partnership with a wealthy resident of Marietta, Penn., named Rhinehart, and the firm did a large business in lumber and shingles for seventeen years. Upon the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Tome continued in the lumber business, but added to it that of banking, in which he was very successful.

In 1889 he founded the institute which bears his name, endowing it with a fund of $2,000,000, over which, however, he retained control during his life. His estate is estimated at $4,000,000. It is said that his will contains a number of bequests to charitable institutions. Mr. Tome was married twice, but left no children. His second wife, to whom he was wedded in 1884, when in his seventy-fourth year, was Miss Webb of Port Deposit. She survives him.

Thomas McKean.

Thomas McKean of Philadelphia, who last Friday morning was stricken with paralysis, died at his home last night. He was born in Philadelphia about fifty-five years ago, and for many years was a leading figure in the business and social life of his native city. He was the grandson of Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Governor of the State, and presiding officer of the convention that adopted the first Constitution of the United States. The elder Mr. McKean died only a few years ago, bequeathing an immense estate to his only child. Mr. McKean leaves a fortune estimated at $10,000,000.

Moses M. Blandy.

Moses M. Blandy, for the last twenty-five years a clerk in the Sub-Treasury, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home, 1,225 Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was appointed by President Grant, and had charge of the pay roll. Previous to that he was in the mercantile business. He was born in Great Barrington, Mass., and came to this city when a young man. He was seventy-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. KIRK, a prominent resident of Gridley, Cal., died there on Tuesday night aged forty-eight.

W. F. WHITE, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, died at his home, at Chicago, yesterday. He was forty-seven years of age.

ALBERT A. PERKINS, President of the Great Falls National Bank, died at Somersworth, N. H., yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He was a Representative to the Legislature in 1859-60 and an Alderman in 1893-4.

Miss LUCY C. BENEDICT died at the St. Cloud Hotel in this city early yesterday morning. She was one of the pioneer newspaper women of New York. Miss Benedict was born in Marietta, Ohio. Agricultural reporting and writing was her specialty. For eleven years she had been agricultural editor of the American Press Association. She will be buried at Plainfield, N. J.

Capt. HENRY W. HAND, editor of The Wave, at Cape May, N. J., died yesterday morning of general debility. He was born there in 1833, and followed the sea until 1861. He served in the United States Navy from 1861 to 1869, being an officer successively of the Keystone State, the monitor Passaic, and the steamships Vermont and New Hampshire during the war. He had been editor of The Wave since 1882.

The Rev. WILLIAM BRUSH, who was the oldest living graduate of Rutgers College, died at Morristown, N. J., Tuesday night. He was born May 23, 1809. He studied in Rutgers with the class of 1830, and became a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. He retired at Morristown in 1877. He is survived by his widow and two children, Mrs. Morris C. Sutphen of Morristown and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Brush of Brooklyn.

JOHN A. CLUSSMAN died on Monday of a complication of diseases, at his home, 164 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was born in New York City Jan. 23, 1824, and for thirty-six years had been in the oil business. He was Treasurer of the Manhattan Oil Company of 51 Front Street, Manhattan. He was a charter member of the Old Guard. The funeral services were held last night at the house, and the Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, officiated. The burial will take place this morning in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Clussman leaves two sisters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

French Dyeing; offices, 668 6th Av., (38th, 39th,) or 15th St., near Broadway. Patronized by New York's best families since 1860.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

BRUSH.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 15th, 1898, the Rev. William Brush, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Morris C. Sutphen, 24 Franklin Place, Morristown, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves New York at 12 M. D., L. & W. R. R.

HARRIS.—At the residence of his son-in-law, H. P. Stoney, Home Nook, Cherry Hill, N. J., on Monday, March 14, Rev. J. Ferguson Harris.

Funeral service at Second Reformed Church, State St., Hackensack, N. J., Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave 23d St. and Chambers St. at 12:25 P. M.

HOPKINS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, Wednesday, March 16, Biah Ogden Hopkins, daughter of the late Rev. Charles J. and Sarah K. Hopkins.

Services at her late residence, 531 Quincy St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

MACKEAN.—On Monday, March 14, 1898, James MacKean, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 152 East 91st Street, on Thursday, March 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McKEAN.—In Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 16, 1898, Thomas McKean, son of the late Henry Pratt and Phebe Warren McKean.

MASSONNEAU.—At Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Monday, March 14, 1898, Robert Livingston Massonneau, aged 72 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, March 17, at 3 P. M.

MILLER.—On March 15th, 1898, at her residence, 55 Lancaster Gate, London, after two days' illness, Elizabeth Saltonstall, wife of William Miller.

ROSECRANS.—A solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at Paulist Fathers' Church, 59th St. and 9th Av., in memory of General William Starke, Rosecrans, father of the late Reverend Adrian A. Rosecrans, C. S. T., on Friday, March 18th, at 10 A. M. Military comrades and members of the Grand Army invited.

STIMSON.—Suddenly, at her residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 16th, Margaret Stimson, widow of Azariah E. Stimson, formerly of Albany, N. Y., in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral at the convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

ATHLETICS AT THE PARIS FAIR.

American Suggestion Taken Up by the Director of the Exposition.

PARIS, March 16.—The plan of Col. Louis M. Hamburger, the Assistant Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900 and representative of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, for an athletic section of the exposition, has been received with much favor by M. Delauney de Belleville, Director of the exposition, who has asked the Colonel to formulate the scheme and will give him assistance in the execution of any plan definitely adopted. As the result of an interview to-day between them there will be a much larger extension of this feature than originally contemplated.

The United States Commissioners will proceed to Cannes on March 24 for the purpose of conferring with Baron de Coubertin, the originator of the Olympic games.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 16.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ALLENDORF, Emma M. P., 251 W. 33d St.	2	15
ARTOONA, (Eskimo,) High Bridge.	50	13
ANDERSON, Jane, Manhattan State Hospital	54	12
BYRNE, Bridget, 422 W. 53d St.	30	14
BOYLE, Edward, 508 W. 20th St.	34	14
BLISS, Henry, Randall's Island	1	12
BREITENBACH, Theresa, 319 E. 117th	52	14
BOYLE, Thomas, 42 1st Av.	38	14
BORDEN, Mary, 226 E. 51st St.	45	15
BENEDICT, Lucy C., St. Cloud Hosp.	57	15
COLEMAN, Honora, 59 Laight St.	70	14
COX, Elizabeth R., 451 W. 27th St.	88	15
COUGHLIN, Henry, 217 W. 62d St.	1	15
CULLEN, Edward, 434 W. 54th St.	20	15
CECERI, Pietro, 73 Mott St.	6	15
CONNELLY, Patrick, 410 E. 26th St.	54	15
CARROLL, Annie, Manh. State Hosp.	27	12
CORTROSKI, John, Manh. State Hosp.	51	13
DUNPHY, James, 8 Prince St.	25	15
EDWARDS, Jacob, 347 W. 37th St.	30	14
ELLISON, Mary, 206 E. 116th St.	42	15
FIELDING, John, 200 E. 96th St.	58	14
FEINBERG, Annie, 362 W. 45th St.	60	15
FLAHERTY, Margaret, 524 W. 27th.	32	15
FITZGERALD, Edward, 367 Cherry.	55	14
FARRELL, Michael, 112 Henry St.	58	14
FITZGERALD, Mary, 27 Monroe St.	35	15
GILLESPIE, Gertrude, 550 9th Av.	2	15
GOLDING, Martin, 144 Baxter St.	71	13
GREENE, George H., 123 Liberty St.	60	13
GILL, Jeanette, 280 W. 117th St.	1	15
GIBNEY, Mary A., 179th St. and 3d Av.	40	14
GALLAGHER, William, 342 E. 121st.	81	14
HAKE, Russell S., 100 W. 98th St.	5	15
HOFFMAN, Mary, 12 Downing St.	30	14
HANNEKER, Lizzie, 121 Roosevelt St.	33	12
HILLE, Carl, 89 2d Av.	37	12
HERBERT, John, 85 Bowery.	37	13
HENRY, John, St. Vincent's Hospital.	35	13
HOFMAN, Martin, 3,541 3d Av.	38	13
HARRIS, Louis, 124 Park Row.	2	15
HEYMAN, Samuel, 2,152 2d Av.	4	14
HOSING, Charles, 5th St. and East River	25	15
KRISTON, Elizabeth, 324 E. 8th St.	30	15
KATZ, Selina, 114 Clinton St.	2	15
KLEPPER, Rebecca, 71 Attorney St.	64	15
KNAPP, Jennie, 67 W. 100th St.	1	15
KENNEDY, Sarah, 601 Greenwich St.	55	14
KNICHEL, Annie M., 410 E. 15th St.	44	15
KING, James W., 10 Washington St.	65	15
LUPPER, Frank C., 252 W. 133d St.	26	15
LANDERS, Annie, 18 Batavia St.	56	13
LARKIN, Mary, 303 E. 43d St.	52	12
LYON, Constance, 131 E. 47th St.	1	15
LA CATTIVA, Gennaro, 442 E. 114th.	1	15
LAMENT, Charles W., 45 W. 125th St.	44	15
McELROY, Susan, 328 W. 21st St.	45	15
McKEAN, James, 152 E. 91st St.	47	14
McLELLAN, Florida B., 708 West End Av.	61	15
McNEICE, William, Manh. State Hos.	29	12
MELLINERY, Zipe, 184 Monroe St.	2	13
MALSTAG, Owen, 319 E. 46th St.	3	13
MILES, James, 120 Clinton Place.	51	11
MADISON, James, 113 W. 28th St.	55	15
MAHONEY, John, 186 Cherry St.	3	14
MOONEY, Sarah J., 124 10th Av.	70	13
MOORE, Tom, Bellevue Hospital.	26	15
NEVIN, John, Harlem Hospital.	46	12
O'CONNELL, Mary, 137 E. 48th St.	47	14
PERSONS, Michael, 127 Goerck St.	72	15
PARRINGTON, Catharine, 145 E. 50th St.	57	15
POPOLNO, Leah, 152 Norfolk St.	5	15
RAY, Martha A., 31 W. 99th St.	65	14
RODNEY, Joseph E., 217 W. 18th St.	26	15
RAWATTI, Fred, 426 E. 13th St.	1	15
REILLY, Anne, 215 E. 56th St.	60	15
SCHENCK, Amelia M., 151 E. 56th St.	1	14
SMITH, Alfred, Brooklyn.	66	14
SODAM, William, Spottswood, N. J.	38	13
SEGERS, Kate, 291 E. 29th St.	85	14
SCHONNAT, Veronica, 442 W. 53d St.	39	15
SMITH, Margaret, 122 W. 31st St.	37	14
SULLIVAN, Patrick, 113 W. 69th St.	25	15
SCHRIEVER, John G., Holland House	53	16
TACOMEA, Giovanni, 325 E. 106th St.	1	15
TERRABOSSO, Angelina, 2,541 3d Av.	6	14
TEARE, Alfred J., 635 Greenwich St.	24	16
URBERY, Jacob, 60 Eldridge St.	53	13
WHITE, David J., 421 E. 19th St.	28	14
WHITBY, Minnie, 323 W. 37th St.	27	15
WILKINS, John, 550 E. Houston St.	60	13
WHEELER, Alexander, 482 6th St.	55	12
WADSWORTH, Sarah E., 336 Mott Av.	73	13
WASHINGTON, George, 5 6th Av.	37	15
WALTON, Lottie, 118 Forsyth St.	38	14
WINTERS, Frederick, 314 W. 24th St.	29	14
WILSON, Mary T., 242 E. 109th St.	2	13

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ALZAMOSA, Juan, 38 Powell St.	58	14
AUSTIN, Anna S., 435 Clinton Av.	70	14
BIBER, Caroline, Moore's Lane and East Broadway	30	15
BARING, Frederick, 39 Meserole St.	64	15
BETTS, Katharine L., 1,346 Myrtle Av.	53	15
COURSEN, Frank, 1,087 Putnam Av.	35	14
CALLAHAN, Elizabeth, 274 Franklin Av.	85	15
DONNELLY, Ida B., 77 S. 6th St.	6	14
DUSENBERG, Barbara, 650 Wythe Av.	68	15
DUGAN, James E., 425 S. 5th St.	44	15
DERBY, Austin, 769 Bergen St.	1	15
DUFFY, Mary, 223 N. 8th St.	25	16
DISNACCIO, P., 51 Hamilton Av.	50	12
EHLICH, Sarah, 428 Warren St.	2	16
ESPOSITO, Carolina, 21 Union St.	57	15
FAGAN, Norah, St. Mary's Hospital.	70	15
FARRELL, Bridget, Hubbard St. and Hanway Av.	25	15
GRAF, Clara, 254 Devoe St.	71	15
GANNON, Elizabeth, 408 Leonard St.	66	16
GEARY, John P., 200 Franklin Av.	35	15
GURRAN, Margaret, Consumptives' Home	36	14
GREENE, Patrick, 177 Union Av.	54	15
GENEN, Katie, 913 Metropolitan Av.	9	15
GALLAGHER, Mary, 809 Gates Av.	66	14
GRAHAM, William S., 112 N. 8th St.	27	14
HIGGINS, Helen O., Emmons Av. and E. 23d St.	4	15
HARMS, Harm, 258 Keap St.	65	14
HALL, Mary A., 718 Hicks St.	27	15
HOLLAND, S. G., St. John's Home.	53	15
IVISON, Emily J., 156 S. Portland Av.	43	15
JENNAN, Samuel, 76 Humboldt St.	1	16
KERZNER, Mary, 251 Bushwick Av.	45	14
KNAPP, Reuben E., Bay 8th St. and Bath Av.	76	15
LIANE, Pippino, 308 Union St.	2	15
MILLER, Henry, 196 Cooper Av.	37	14
MENNIG, Elizabeth, 413 Warren St.	37	13
MAJUS, Aaron, 221 Franklin St.	2	15
MANDERS, Maggie, 216 N. 8th St.	2	15
MARKET, Joseph, Home for Aged.	77	15
MARSHALL, Mary L., 118 Sumpter.	39	15
MACOY, William H., 690 Leonard St.	48	15
McCARTHY, Catharine, 639 Washington Av.	75	13
McALOON, Patrick, 291 S. 3d St.	54	13
McNEIL, Thomas, 985 Atlantic Av.	1	14
O'CONNOR, Grace, 105 Pearl St.	1	15
POLLCHWOSKI, Joseph, 55 N. 6th.	25	15
REEVE, Elizabeth, 778 Hancock St.	50	13
REA, Sophia, 146 Hope St.	70	16
ROVER, William F., 183 S. 4th St.	32	14
SMITH, Augustine, 194 11th St.	62	15
SCHLOSS, Rosie, 415 Bushwick Av.	8	15
SCHUCK, Maria J., 39 Melrose St.	13	15
SHEERAN, Henry, 201 N. 4th St.	39	14
SQUIRES, Carrie L., 277 48th St.	21	15
SMITH, Lucy, 493 Nostrand Av.	1	16
SHINE, Kate, 493 Hicks St.	23	14
SCHMITT, Magdalena, 84 Heyward.	77	14
SWAILES, John W., 57 Dupont St.	1	15
ULSHAFER, Kate, 106 Eagle St.	1	15
UNDERHILL, Charles A., 1,451 De Kalb Av.	62	15
VANDERHADEN, Frank F., 2,102 Atlantic Av.	18	15
WEST, Agnes K., 143 4th Av.	20	16
WOOD, Ebenezer B., 598 Macon St.	54	15
WIRTH, Gabriella, 30 Monteith St.	58	14
WOLZ, George A., 938 Flushing Av.	33	14
WILSHUSEN, John, 56 West St.	49	13

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
A Most Interesting and Important Collection
OF
OIL PAINTINGS,
ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,
WATER COLORS, AND STUDIES
BY THE LATE
W. HAMILTON GIBSON
AND
THEODORE ROBINSON.
Dates of Sale. Evenings of March 21, 22, 23, and 24
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Thomas E. Kirby will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

cal National Bank
270 Broadway.

Bank of Commerce
SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

ver National Bank
AL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

Nassau Bank
er Beekman and Nassau Streets.

ntral National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA,
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London, February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.
SURPLUS 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, President
Luther Kountze, Vice-President
James Timpson, 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull, Treasurer
William P. Elliott, Secretary
Clark Williams, Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd, Asst. Secretary

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Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
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William P. Dixon, Richard A. McCurdy,
David Dows, jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Robert Olyphant,
G. G. Haven, jr., Charles M. Pratt,
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KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 33, Drexel Building, New York, Feb. 16, 1898.
The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:
54, 197, 1369, 1865, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
64, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2959,
72, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2968,
112, 323, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2003, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
128, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2766, 3058,
133, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2806, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2069, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
166, 420, 1774, 2119, 2308, 2515, 2865, 3235,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2323, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1840, 2136, 2328, 2630, 2937, 3281,
194, 1365,
as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated August 18th, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven 90-100 dollars, ($10,737.90.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 28th, 1898, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railway Company for approval and acceptance.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

There was less activity on the Stock Exchange yesterday than during the earlier days of the week, but there continued to be the same manifestation of strength. Nearly every stock on the list gained somewhat and many rose substantially.

The character of the buying, moreover, changed rather materially in some parts of the market, for while the only large purchases discernible on Monday and Tuesday were to cover shorts, there seemed yesterday to be a disposition upon the part of some important independent interests to take hold of the market in a confident way.

The professional trading contingent continued bullish in its expression of views, and took a good many stocks. Keen-witted room traders generally have been on the long side since the market steadied at the week's beginning.

⁂

The short interest has been pretty largely diminished. In one or two conspicuous quarters, however, there are still more shorts than find comfortable accommodation. The bigger bear operators are apparently holding aloof for the time, though their prophecies are full of dolefulness. They are staking everything on an official Maine report which will force Washington into hostile mood.

⁂

Outside of the professional bear contingent, there seems to be almost universal acceptance in Wall Street of the belief that President McKinley is committed to plans upon which he relies for the accomplishment of a settlement with Spain through diplomacy and not by war. The growing acceptance of this idea has done more than all other factors combined in imparting strength to the security markets.

⁂

Much uncertainty prevails as to the money market's immediate course. The popular theory is that with so much gold coming this way from Europe, loan rates are likely to go down rather than go up. But in important banking circles this view is not altogether accepted, many bankers basing different calculations on the fact that currency is being drawn West and South from this centre much more largely than is generally understood.

⁂

Conservative Wall Street authorities are still adhering to the position that speculators and investors alike will act wisest in keeping wholly out of the market so long as Washington is troubled by uncertainties. These same authorities are agreed also in the view, though, that when the Cuban snarl is out of the way the whole security list is bound to go upward, and that tremendously, so pronounced and so vast are the encouraging elements in the business situation itself.

⁂

Government bonds were stronger, closing quotations being about ½ per cent. better than on Tuesday evening. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111⅛, and $1,000 do, registered, at 110.

⁂

In State bonds, $25,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68, and 5,000 do at 68⅛, seller 20 flat.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅛	Michigan Central	2⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	1¼
Am. Tobacco	3⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅛
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	National Lead	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	National Lead pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	2¼	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Ontario & Western	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in pd.	1
Chicago & N. W.	2	Oregon Short Line	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Penn. R. R.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅞
Col. & H. C., all in. paid	⅝	Pullman Car	1½
Consolidated Gas	3⅜	Reading	⅝
Consolidated Ice	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	2⅝	Rio G. West. pf.	3⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
General Electric	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Kansas City, P. & G.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Laclede Gas	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Lake Erie & West. pf.	1⅛	Texas Pacific	½
Lake Shore	1⅝	Third Avenue	5
Louis. & Nash.	1⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1⅞
Manhattan Cons.	2⅜	Union Pac., all in. pd.	1⅛
Met. Street Railway	3⅝	Union Pac., D. & G.	½

Stocks Declined.

Col. Fuel & I.	⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
U. S. Leather pf.	⅝	Wabash pf.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅛	Ore. S. Line, inc. B.	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. pd.	2¼
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1¼	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2	Reading general 4s	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1	Rio Grande West. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	3	Union Pacific 4s	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. gen.	1½		
Ore. S. Line, inc. A.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. 5s	1	Mobile & Ohio 4s	3
C., St. P., M. & O. con.	2	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
Den. & R. G. 4s	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $166,505,101; balances, $11,517,108; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $622,068.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79⅝@$4.80⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94 5-16@94⅜, and guilders at 39⅝@39 11-16 and 39⅞.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25@30c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, -16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½c discount bid.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 2⅛, to 93⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 2, to 51⅝; New York Central, 1⅜, to 115; Pennsylvania, 1, to 59; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 84⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 9; Erie, ⅜, to 13⅝, and Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 11-16, for money and 111 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £55,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 27-32d per rupee. In Paris, rentes sold, ex interest, 103f 15c. Exchange on London was 25f 32½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.60, in Lisbon at 51, and in Rome at 105.85.

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week of March were made public last night. They make an encouraging showing. Earnings for the week amounted to $663,733, an increase of $149,899 over the corresponding week of last year. They are over $30,000 in excess of the earnings in the second week of March, 1896, and over $150,000 greater than those of that period of 1895.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, foremost of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"The iron trade has moved along steadily during the past week, in spite of the troubled times. We cannot discover many evidences that business has been held back awaiting developments. On the other hand, orders for the raw material for war equipment are shrouded with much secrecy. It is a fact, nevertheless, that considerable tonnage has been placed for pig iron and for steel. Thus we hear of one block of 5,000 tons of special pig for a projectile concern.

"Quite a number of meetings of manufacturers have been held during the past week, all looking to some scheme to take off the keen edge of unbridled competition.

"A group of wire makers of the West and Central West are trying to put the finishing touches on a consolidation, the parties interested being the Consolidated, Salem, American Wire Nail, Elwood, H. P., and American Wire Companies. The latest advices are that the meeting has been postponed until Friday to enable two companies to get the necessary preliminaries adjusted. All the others named as going into the new consolidation have signed the agreement. The new company will probably not be formed till after April 1, as some hope is still felt that the great consolidation may be accomplished. The companies going into the new deal are said to have earned 80 per cent. of all money made by wire interests of the country in 1897.

"The announcement that the Ohio Steel Company of Youngstown is to build two furnaces, and that the Johnson Company of Lorain has arranged the finances for putting up a by-product coke oven plant and two blast furnaces capable of together producing 1,000 tons per day, seems to have drawn together the outside makers of Bessemer pig in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, and in the Cleveland district. By degrees their customers seem to be slipping away, and it looks as though for the brief span while these are still dependent upon them they are determined to stop supplying metal at cost or less. Thus far the matter does not appear to have been finally closed, and another meeting is to be held next week.

"The representatives of the majority of furnaces in Alabama and Tennessee are in session, working at their gentlemen's agreement. At least four plants are not represented. Some good is expected through the better understanding growing out of a frequent comparison of notes.

"The charcoal pig iron interest had its sharp, quick fight. While it lasted sales were made a shade below $10 at Buffalo. Now the market is $11.25 to $11.50. We are advised of a sale of a block of 12,000 tons by a Michigan interest.

"In the rail trade we note a sale of 10,000 tons by an Eastern mill for home and a lot of 12,000 tons for shipment to Australia. Other foreign business is pending. Among recent transactions, dependent, however, upon successful placing of bonds, is a sale to a South American country of about 8,000 tons of rails and 7,000 tons of bridge material.

"A particularly interesting item of news is that the Carnegie Steel Company has sold a little over 5,000 tons of deck plates to a shipbuilding concern on the Clyde."

TOBACCO TRUST ACQUISITIONS.

Tobacco Trust was the feature of yesterday's market. On heavy transactions, the stock jumped to above 99, an advance of 5 points over Tuesday's closing price. It held most of its gain to the close, which was at 98⅛. The buying of the stock was done chiefly by houses usually used by speculative interests in the management of the company, and its advance was due largely to aggressive manipulation. To explain the strength of the stock, there was a story in circulation telling of arrangements whereby the Trust is to secure control of several outside tobacco concerns. This story was traceable to several Wall Street men having close relationships with Tobacco Trust magnates, who were also authorities for the statement that the new acquisitions are to be paid for by an increase in the capital stock of the company. This latter part of the story, however, was not given much prominence.

WASHINGTON HOUSES COVERING.

Washington houses were largely responsible for the strength of the market yesterday morning, many of them buying heavily particularly in those stocks of which Washington has been credited with being short. In many instances the same houses who sold so recklessly last week were open buyers of the same stocks yesterday. Washington was not productive of as many sensational rumors yesterday as heretofore, but "important people" at the capital were quoted as having assured some of the Wall Street leaders that there will be no developments in the Cuban matter of a character likely to disturb prices within the next fortnight. Late advices from Washington, however, stated that it is the intention of the President to make public the report of the Maine court of inquiry through next Sunday's newspapers.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

The market for Government bonds showed strength again yesterday. At the close, the quotations for all of the active issues were one-half of 1 per cent. higher than at the closing on Tuesday. Transactions in Governments, however, were extremely light. The selling price for a block of the new 4s, which has been hanging over the market for some time, was raised yesterday to a figure about 1 per cent. above where the bonds closed.

GOLD IMPORTS CONTINUE.

Engagements of gold to the amount of $2,150,000 were announced yesterday, making the total engaged since Feb. 25, $24,100,000. Exchange market authorities see no indications of a cessation of the gold movement and are now predicting that the importations will have reached at least $30,000,000 before the end of next week. The exchange market continued weak yesterday, while in the New York money market there was again evident a tendency toward higher rates. Much talk was to be heard of a tighter market.

LONDON BOUGHT STOCKS.

Early London prices yesterday were considerably above the New York closing, some of the advances amounting to as much as one point. In addition to the more pacific appearance of the American-Spanish situation, London had the story that the rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American roads in the Northwest had been settled, and in the first two hours the arbitrage houses were heavy buyers, taking between 40,000 and 50,000 shares of stock. As was natural in view of the story regarding the Northwestern rate situation, the London buying was heaviest in the Northern Pacifics, St. Paul, and Union Pacific. German banking interests were also credited with buying Northern Pacific preferred.

THE SELLING OF SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust yesterday made a gain of between one and two points, but the stock did not show much real buoyancy during the day. One point of Sugar's gain was made at the opening, and another was made soon after, the stock running up to 123 in the first hour. At this price, however, the liquidation which has been apparent for some time past commenced again, and thereafter Sugar Trust fluctuated erratically between 122 and 123, even when the rest of the market was making new high prices. Apparently much of the selling of the stock came from insiders, and undoubtedly much long stock was sold in the afternoon. The buying came almost wholly from the shorts. When the general market rallied on the Washington story that there are to be no more developments in the Cuban matter for another two or three weeks, traders bought Sugar Trust, expecting it to lead an upward movement. The stock, however, did not again attain to the figures which it made early in the day.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Meeting of Directors Texas and Pacific. Annual report confirmed, and other routine business transacted.

Signing by Gov. Black of the Ellsworth bill.

Statement by Missouri, Kansas and Texas showing a deficit for January of $13,288.

Reduction by express companies of rate on currency between New York and Chicago from $1 to 50 cents per $1,000.

Denial by Gen. Samuel Thomas of report from Indianapolis that he intends to resign from Presidency of the "Monon" Railroad.

Delayed glucose competition because of contest among stockholders of new opposition company to trust.

Improved condition of silver market through increased Indian demand.

Uncertainty as to action of Governors of Bank of England on rate of discount. Lessened demand for gold in London for shipment to this country.

Expectation that special committee appointed at meeting of traffic managers will report statement of questions the rival lines are willing to submit to arbitration.

Re-election of present officers and Directors of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway.

Certificates of deposit for Union Pacific old stock stricken from Stock Exchange lists. Dealings hereafter only in new securities.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was much more animation in the outside security market yesterday than earlier in the week. Traction stocks received good support, with Broadway and Seventh Avenue and the Ninth Avenue Railroad the leading features. The former stock closed at its top record price, 212 bid, and the latter made a rise of close to 5 points. Inactivity continues in the ferry and natural gas securities. More interest was taken in the local illuminating gas stocks, and Central Union 5s and East River trust receipts recorded a slight gain over the closing figures of Tuesday. The market for industrials continued the improvement of the day preceding, further advances being scored by Glucose, Malt, and Standard Oil.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	180
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	100½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	30	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104⅜
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	39	39¾
Glucose preferred	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	24	24½
Malt preferred	73½	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	58
Standard Oil Trust	360	361
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	351	Merchants' Ex.	116
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	245
City	900	New York	236
Garfield National	800	New York County	800
Greenwich	165	Ninth National	90
Hanover	390	Republic	150
Importers & Trad.	490	Seventh National	108
Mech. & Traders'	100		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,919,194
Gold reserve	169,773,884
Net silver	11,555,363
U. S. notes in the Treasury	40,709,602
Treasury notes of 1890	4,586,685
Total receipts this day	1,608,958
Total receipts this month	17,242,077
Total receipts this year	281,800,089
Total expenditures this day	1,045,000
Total expenditures this month	18,238,000
Total expenditures this year	289,725,825
Deposits in National banks	31,564,645
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	182,536
Government receipts from internal revenue	268,859
Customs	1,319,737
Miscellaneous	15,557

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@55⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 358,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 200 Belcher at .25, 100 Brunswick at .12, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .83, 500 Pharmacist at .07, 100 Potosi at .60, and 100 Union at .11.

On the Mining Exchange, 9,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02, 1,500 Anaconda at .35, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼, buyer 7, to .09⅛; 7,500 Garfield Gr. at .06¼@.06⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .37, 15,000 Gold Magnet at .007½, buyer 30, to .006; 900 Isabella at .23, 8,500 Jefferson at .05@.05¼@.04½@.04⅝, 1,800 Lillie at .75@.74¼@.74½, 2,900 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20¼, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .10½@.10, 90 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 418,000 Sentinel at .02, buyer 30, to .01 cash, to .01⅝, buyer 5; 10,000 Union at .11¼@.11½@.11, 8,000 Work at .02, 1,200 Yukon at .14, buyer 60, to .14½, buyer 60.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.60	1.00	.60	1.00
Alta	1.10	...	1.10	...
Belcher	.28	...	.28	...
Best & Belcher	.30	.40	.30	.40
Breece	.37	.45	.37	.45
Brunswick	.10	.13	.10	.13
Chollar	.30	...	.30	...
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	...	.75	...
Crown Point	.12	...	.12	...
Deadwood	.75	1.05	.75	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.22	...	.22	...
Father de Smet	.18	.21	.18	.21
Gould & Curry	.15	...	.15	...
Horn Silver	1.20	...	1.20	...
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.13	...	.13	...
Leadville	.08	...	.08	...
Little Chief	.13	...	.13	...
Mexican	.30	...	.30	...
Ophir	.40	...	.40	...
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.08
Potosi	.35	...	.35	...
Plymouth Con.	.07	...	.07	...
Savage	.21	...	.21	...
Sierra Nevada	.90	...	.90	...
Standard Con.	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.70
Union Con.	.25	...	.25	...
Utah	.10	...	.10	...
Yellow Jacket	.25	...	.25	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
Alice	..	..	.85	..
Belcher	.22	..	.24	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Con.	.10	.13	.10	.12
Belmont	..	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.60	..
Chollar	.30	..	.50	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.08	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.70	1.00	.70	..
Eureka Con.	.10	..	.10	..
Father de Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	..	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	1.25	..	1.30	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.35	1.60
Iron Silver	..	.45	.37	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.15	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.28	..	.30	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	1.75	..	1.80	..
Potosi	.30	..	.40	..
Savage	.20	..	.20	..
Sierra Nevada	.95	..	.90	..
Standard	1.60	1.75	1.65	..
Small Hopes	.90	..	.90	..
Union Con.	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	..	..	.10	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	.16	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	..	.02	..
Anaconda	.30	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.09	..	.09	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.08	.05	.08	.05
Golden Fleece	.35	..	.30	..
Isabella	.22	..	.21	..
Mollie Gibson	.19	..	.19	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.06	..	.06	.08
Portland	.70	..	.72	..
Specimen	..	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.10	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	..	.15	..	.14
Alamo	.02	.02½	.01⅞	.02¼
Annetta	..	.41	..	.41
Anaconda	.37	.38½	.35	.40
Copper Creek Con.	.09	.10	.08⅝	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003⅝	.003½	.003⅜	.003½
Elkton	..	.78	..	.78
Gold Magnet	.006	.01	.006	.01
Gold Coin	1.00	..	1.00	..
Garfield Grouse	.05¼	..	.06¼	.07
Golden Fleece	.45	.46	.36¼	.37
Isabella	.23½	.24	.22½	.23¼
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.05	.05¼	.04	.05¼
Justine	.03⅞	.04	.003½	.004
Lillie	.74½	..	.74½	.75¼
Miami	..	.40	..	.40
Mollie Gibson	.20½	.21	.20¼	.20¼
Mount Rosa	.10	.14	.13	.13½
Old Gold	.005	.005½	.005	.005½
Pilgrim	.005	..	.005	.006
Portland	.77½	.78	.76½	.79
Rocky Mountain	..	.10½	..	.10½
Red Mountain	..	..	..	.09
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.01	.01¼	.01⅛	.01¼
Tamarack	.004⅝	.005⅝	.003	.005¼
Union	.10½	.11	.10½	.11½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12
Work	.02¼	.02½	.02	.02¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The stock market, while not active, was quite strong up to within a half hour of the close, when there was some slight concession on the taking of profits. The declines, however, were slight, and were confined to a few stocks. The trading in Union Traction was more spirited, and the price of the stock advanced from 15 to 15¾. Electric and People's 4s sold up from 80⅝ to 80½, and Philadelphia Traction from 80 to 80⅝. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey opened 1 per cent. higher, at 45, but toward the close it dropped to 43¾. The Board of Directors of the Cambria Iron Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., and the stock became stronger and rose to 37½.

The trading in United Gas Improvement was light, although the stock rose in the early hours from 106½ to 107½, around which it remained for the balance of the day. Electric Storage opened steady, but fell off fractionally toward the close. Marsden was firm. Pennsylvania was stronger and in better demand, and so was Lehigh Valley, selling up from 21¾ to 22⅜. The market as a whole was without any important feature.

The close was firm, at these bid and asked prices:

Con. Traction of New Jersey	44	..
Lehigh Valley	21¾	22¼
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	22⅝	22⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	62	62¼
Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅜
Reading, t. c.	8 9-16	8⅝
Reading 1st pf.	20	20 3-16
Reading 2d pf.	10½	10⅝
St. Paul	90½	90⅝
W., N. Y. & P.	3	3⅛
Metropolitan Railway	144	145
Philadelphia Traction	80½	81
Baltimore Con.	23	23¼
Union Traction	15⅝	15¾
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	21	22
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	56	59
United Gas Improvement	107⅞	108
Electric Storage	20½	21
Electric Storage pf.	23½	25
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg	13¾	14
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	46¾	47
Welsbach Light	39	40
American R. E. L.	4	5
Marsden	6⅞	7⅛
Choctaw	9⅞	10
Choctaw pf.	29¼	29½
Reading general 4s	81⅞	81½
Electric & People's 4s	81½	82

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 16.—Coppers were the feature in the local list to-day. Butte and Old Dominion were the leaders. The talk on Copper is becoming bullish once more, and, while in the event of a slump in the general list on war talk, the Copper shares undoubtedly would suffer, it is argued that the steadily increasing inquiry for the metal means another boom. Butte on frequent sales to-day touched 23¼, and Old Dominion scored an advance of over a point, in the face of considerable pressure to sell. Montana had an opening burst of strength, carrying the stock up some three points. The buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for the New York account was a feature of the morning's trading.

Money market rates were advanced sharply this morning. Funds have tended to concentrate of late in comparatively few hands, and several of the strong banks were able to mark up rates at the Clearing House settlements this morning. Most of the business was done at 4 per cent., although 2½ per cent. held for some loans, made before the combination began to loan. This imparts a firm appearance to the funds' market, causing an advance in street rates all around. Call loans, 4@5; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5@6.

Closing, bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	..
Boston & Lowell	215	220
Boston & Maine	163	165
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	109½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	110	..
Fitchburg pf.	98½	..
Maine Central	127½	128½
Old Colony	185	187
Oregon Short Line	29½	30½
West End	81½	82½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	1¾
Arnold	8¾	9
Atlantic	30	30½
Boston & Montana	174	175
Butte & Boston	22¾	23¼
Calumet & Hecla	510	..
Centennial	12¼	13
Franklin	12½	13½
Gold Coin Mines	1⅞	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	39½	39¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5½
Quincy	108½	110
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Tamarack	148½	150
Tecumseh	2½	3¼
Wolverine	20	20½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	248	249
Dominion Coal	18	18½
Dominion Coal pf.	103	105
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	64½	65½
General Electric	32½	33
Illinois Steel	45	48
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	20¼
Mexican Telephone	.65	.70
New England Telephone	121	125
Philadelphia Company	30	31
United States Oil	12¼	12¾
Westinghouse Electric	..	21
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¾	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26⅝	26¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 16.—West Chicago is still weak. It opened at 92¼ to-day, dropped to 92, recovered to 92 account and 92½ regular, and closed there. North Chicago also is weak. It opened at 213½, dropped to 210, and recovered to 217½, closing at 216, buyer 30, but not before it had dropped again to 214. These are greater fluctuations than the stock had known before in a long while. Match was dull around 134. Biscuit common ran from 22⅝ to 22¼, and the preferred declined from 78½ to 78.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	28⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	134
National Biscuit Co. com.	22⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	78
Chicago Brewing & Malting	6¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6⅜
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	50
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railroad	230
North Chicago Street Railroad	214
West Chicago Street Railroad	92¼
South Side El. R. R.	60
Lake Street Elevated	11⅞
Lake Street El. t. ctfs.	9⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.11	.16
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.26	.24
Best & Belcher	.34	.30
Bullion	.12	.12
Caledonia	.28	.30
Challenge Con.	.29	.25
Chollar	.54	.55
Confidence	.69	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	.76
Crown Point	.14	.12
Exchequer	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.40
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.32	..
Kentuck Con.	.03	.02
Mexican	.34	.31
Occidental Con.	2.25	2.20
Ophir	.47	.44
Overman	.12	.11
Potosi	.44	.44
Savage	.25	.25
Scorpion	.06	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.25	1.05
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.70	1.70
Union Con.	.39	.35
Utah Con.	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.29	.25

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2⅝	2	2½
Anaconda	30	40	30	40
Anchoria	75	89	80	85
Argentum	19⅝	19¾	19½	19⅞
Consolidated	9	9¼	9	9¼
Elkton	75	75⅝	75⅝	76
El Paso	7½	7⅝	7⅝	8
Gibson	19¼	20⅝	20¼	21¼
Gold Coin	99	100	98	100
Gold King	47	54	45	55
Golden Fleece	35	45	35	45
Grouse	6	6½	6¼	6⅝
Isabella	22½	22¾	22⅝	23
Jefferson	3	5½	4¾	7
Lillie	74	75	74	75
Matso	14⅝	15½	14	15
Moon Anchor	98	99	98	99
Pharmacist	5¼	6	5¼	6
Portland	76	76¾	77	77¼
Rawlings	16¼	17⅜	16⅝	17
Rosa	12⅝	14	13¼	13⅜
Union	10⅝	11	11	11¼
Work	2	2½	1½	2

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,281, 17,351.—Wool dress goods, from Tabourier & Co., Paris, Jan. 19-26, 1898. Grenadine fantse, 9,258, 118 c-m, entered at 3.90, advanced to 4.50f. per meter. Grenadine rayee, 9,262, 118 c-m, entered at 4.40, advanced to 4.75f. per meter. Grenadine quadrille, 9,213, 118 c-m, entered at 3.10, advanced to 3.25f. per meter. Grenadine rayee, 9,123, 118 c-m, entered at 3.30, advanced to 3.75f. per meter. Grenadine fantasie, 9,340, 118 c-m, entered at 6.25, advanced to 7f. per meter. Grenadine resille, 9,186, 108 c-m, entered at 2.65, advanced to 3f. per meter. Lainage, 9,300, 118 c-m, entered at 3.60, advanced to 3.80f. per meter. Lainage, 9,324, 118 c-m, entered at 3.50, advanced to 3.80f. per meter. Berege quadrille, 9,285, 118 c-m, entered at 2, advanced to 2.50f. per meter. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 5 per cent. Add cases and packing.

17,412.—Wool dress goods, from Freres Koechlin, Mulhouse, Feb. 13, 1898. Laine, 77 c-m, entered at .75, advanced to .90f. per meter. Discount, 5 per cent. Add cases, deduct freight to Havre.

4,198 O. P., Chicago.—D. B. L. shotguns, from Alb. Simonis, Liege, Aug. 26, 1897. Double-barreled guns, 12 ga., 30-32 inches, 113½, &c., entered at 27.50, advanced to 32.50f. each. Trade discount, 5 per cent.; cash discount, 2 per cent. Add cases and packing.

4,241-2 O. P., Chicago.—B. L. loading shotguns, from Alb. Simonis, Liege, Sept. 16, &c., 1897. Entered at various prices, less trade discount of 5 per cent., and cash discount of 2 per cent. Advanced by disallowing 3 per cent. of the trade discount, making trade discount 2 per cent. and cash discount 2 per cent. Add cases and packing.

4,303 O. P., Chicago.—Cigars, from R. B. Pequodo, Oct. 13, 1897. Invincibles, 1-40, entered at 180, advanced to 189 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Bouquets, 1-40, entered at 120, advanced to 126 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Deliciosos, 1-40, entered at 90, advanced to 94.50 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Escepcionales, 1-20, entered at 165, advanced to 173.25 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Esquositos, 1-20, entered at 105, advanced to 108.15 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Reina fina, 1-20, entered at 95, advanced to 99.75 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Rothschilds, 1-20, entered at 115, advanced to 120.75 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Preciosos, 1-10, entered at 80, advanced to 84 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Panetelas, 1-10, entered at 59, advanced to 60.90 Spanish dollars per 1,000. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add cases, packing, and stamps.

4,437-4 O. P., Chicago.—Cigars, from H. Upmann & Co. and others, Havana, Jan. 21, &c., 1898. Entered at various prices, plus packing and cases. Appraiser added for stamps .50 dollar per 1,000. Entered value sustained.

"Bucket-Shop" Methods Barred.

The members of the Cotton Exchange adopted yesterday, without a dissenting vote, the amendment to the rules which inflicts a penalty of expulsion or suspension on any member who resorts to "bucket-shop" methods in the issue of market letters.

THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.

Fresh Installment Received of the Sum Promised to Relieve Congested Jewish Population.

It was reported yesterday that a large sum of money had recently reached the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in this city from the Baroness de Hirsch as a contribution to the work, started by her late husband, which is now going on at Woodbine, N. J., where Hebrew agricultural colonies have been formed. Oscar S. Straus said yesterday that this was not a new gift, but the second installment of the $1,000,000 which the Baroness promised to him last year to give toward helping the Jews in crowded New York districts. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been drawn previous to this remittance.

"This fund," said Mr. Straus, "has nothing to do with the work at Woodbine, but with work conducted across the Harlem River. The money was pledged to relieve the crowded Jewish districts here, either by the building of model tenements or the erection of suburban homes. In carrying out that scheme we organized some time ago the Borough Home Society, purchased some twelve lots across the Harlem, and are about to erect some model tenements there. We are also arranging for a suburban plan.

"We regard the proposition as a very serious one and one of great practical value, for we feel that in making these experiments we are essaying to handle a problem the solving of which is of incalculable benefit to all cities that have districts with congested populations. While the primary value of our experiment will be considerable, our great desire to contribute toward the solution of this problem has stimulated us to carefully investigate what has been done, not only in this country, but in others, in order to profit by former successes. The fresh installment of the fund may amount to $250,000 or $500,000."

A TEA FRAUD DETECTED.

The Appraiser Stops an Attempt to Re-enter Goods Once Rejected.

An attempt to evade the new law for the exclusion of impure and adulterated teas has been detected and stopped by the Tea Examiners in United States Appraiser Wakeman's department. An official communication was sent by the Appraiser to Collector Bidwell yesterday, recommending the seizure of about 13,000 pounds of teas which arrived here from London a few days ago. These teas were found, upon close inspection, to be the same goods that were rejected by the Government experts several months ago, when they arrived in this country from China.

Paragraph 16 of the Treasury Department regulations, prepared under the act of March 2, 1897, provides that any importation of teas once rejected by the customs officers shall be removed from the country within six months, or destroyed. Such teas, the law says, shall not be reimported into this country under penalty of forfeiture. The lot of teas now under condemnation was condemned upon its first arrival at this port because it did not come up to the prescribed standards. It is supposed that the merchandise was sent from New York to Canada, from there to London, and thence reshipped to this port. This is the first time that an attempt to evade the new tea law has been detected. The discovery was made in the Tenth Division, which is in charge of Assistant Appraiser Wordin.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.
The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds
on a 3% Basis
Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
NEW YORK, March 7, 1898.
THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable April 1, 1898.
The Central Trust Company of New York will on that day pay the same to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books at the close of business on Thursday, March 17, 1898, of its voting trust certificates representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of said certificates will be reopened on April 2, 1898. Checks will be mailed.
The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., will on the same day pay such dividend to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books at the close of business on Thursday, March 17, 1898, of its voting trust certificates representing voting trust certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of voting trust certificates of the Old Colony Trust Company will be reopened on April 2, 1898. Checks will be mailed.
The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.,
By HOWARD C. TRACY, Assistant Secretary.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, March 15th, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent. were declared, payable March 31, 1898, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, March 19, 1898, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, March 19, 1898, at one o'clock P. M.; and reopen on Friday, April 1, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1898.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

German Alliance Insurance Company,
New York, March 9, 1898.
An election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, 115 Broadway, New York City, on TUESDAY, March 22d, 1898, from 12 o'clock at noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM N. KREMER, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
Cor. 34th Street and 8th Avenue.
New York, March 11, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the Mutual Bank will be held at the Bank, corner 8th Av. and 34th St., Saturday, March 26, 1898, from one until two P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Please take notice that the co-partnership existing between the undersigned, lately doing business under the firm name of CHARLES WOLF & CO. at No. 624 Broadway, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
New York, March 15th, 1898.
CHARLES WOLF, ABRAHAM [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 16, 1898.

Bid.	Ask'd.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	130	Adams Express	102	102	100½	101	....
16	17½	210	American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	....
68	70	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	69	69	69	69	....
7⅛	7½	700	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	18½	720	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17⅛	17¼	17	17¼	....
122¾	122⅞	34,666	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	123	121⅝	122⅝	+1½
109	109¾	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ½
..	90	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	....
98¼	98⅜	52,400	American Tobacco	94⅝	99½	94⅝	98½	+3⅞
115	117	200	American Tobacco pf.	115	115	115	115	+2
35	37	100	Ann Arbor pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
11	11¼	690	At., T. & S. F.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
25¼	25½	5,085	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ½
17	17⅛	400	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	+ ½
2⅞	3	3,870	Bay State Gas	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	7,845	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅝
47⅝	47¾	300	Canada Southern	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47½	− ½
83	83½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	82½	83½	82½	83½	+1¼
19¼	19½	1,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ½
91⅝	92	35,960	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90⅜	92¼	90⅜	91⅞	+2¼
103	106	50	C. & E. Ill. pf., ex div.	104½	104½	104½	104½	....
10	10¼	1,800	Chicago Great West.	10	10¼	10	10	....
90¼	90⅜	40,755	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89⅛	90⅝	89⅛	90⅛	+1⅛
145½	146½	412	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	146	146	146	+1
118½	119	2,560	Chi. & Northw.	118	119⅛	118	118¾	+2
84⅝	84¾	13,980	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83½	85	83½	84⅛	+1⅛
8	9½	105	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	+ ½
27¼	28½	175	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ⅜
28⅜	28⅝	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+1⅛
13	13⅛	1,500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅝
18⅝	19½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	19	19	19	− ½
5½	6⅜	150	C. & H. C., all in pd.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
180½	181½	1,250	Consolidated Gas	178½	181	178½	181	+3⅝
27½	30	100	Consolidated Ice	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1
85	86	40	Consolidated Ice pf.	85	85	85	85	....
109¾	110½	268	Delaware & Hudson	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
..	150	10	Del., Lack. & West.	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	....
45¼	45½	605	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45½	45	45	+ ½
..	..	1,200	Detroit Gas	57	59	57	59	+2½
12⅝	13	500	Erie	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
35⅝	35¾	600	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
40	42	108	Evans. & T. H. pf.	41	41	40	40	....
32¼	32⅜	1,425	General Electric	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+1¼
29½	30	400	Hawaiian Sugar	30	30	30	30	....
99⅞	100¼	321	Illinois Central	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	....
20¼	20⅜	675	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
42½	43½	200	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	+2
68	70	100	L. E. & West. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+1¼
186	188	322	Lake Shore	186¼	186¼	186¼	186¼	+1⅝
50	50¼	9,825	Louisville & Nashville	49⅞	50⅝	49⅞	50	+1⅞
103¾	103⅞	27,015	Manhattan Con	102⅝	104½	102	103⅝	+2⅝
..	..	40	Mergenthaler Linotype	147	147	147	147	....
144⅝	144¾	9,883	Metropolitan St. Ry	144	145	143¼	144⅝	+3⅝
104¼	104½	600	Michigan Central	102½	104¼	102½	104¼	+2⅜
63¾	65	325	Minnesota Iron	63½	64	63½	64	+1¼
11	11⅛	42	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	....
33¼	33⅜	2,830	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32¼	33⅜	32¼	33⅛	+1⅜
26¼	26½	4,545	Missouri Pacific	25¼	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	+1½
170	173	200	Morris & Essex	171	171	171	171	....
29¾	30⅜	250	National Lead Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
103½	105	194	National Lead Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1¼
92½	93¼	700	New Jersey Central	92½	93	92½	93	+1½
110⅞	111	4,333	N. Y. Central	110⅝	111¼	110½	111	+1⅜
45	45⅝	635	Norfolk & Western pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+1
22⅝	22¾	7,855	Northern Pacific	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+1⅛
61⅞	62	23,825	Northern Pacific pf.	61¼	62⅜	61¼	62	+1⅜
14⅝	14⅞	375	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ½
26	27	800	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	25¼	26	25¼	26	+1
29	30¼	100	Oregon Short Line	30	30	30	30	+1½
24½	25	2,775	Pacific Mail	24¼	24⅞	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
114⅝	114¾	1,210	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅜	114⅝	114	114½	+1
92	92½	8,680	People's Gas, Chicago	91	92	91	91⅞	+1⅞
44¼	44½	410	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅜
171	173	280	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	172	172	172	172	+ ½
17⅛	17⅜	1,100	Reading	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅝
40	40¼	2,240	Reading 1st pf.	39⅝	40⅜	39¼	40	+1¼
21	21½	891	Reading 2d pf.	21	21½	21	21½	+1
52⅜	55	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	54	54	54	54	+3⅜
6¼	7	200	St. J. & G. I.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
55	55½	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	....
25¼	25½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ½
9	10	120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
71	72	900	St. Paul & Omaha	70	72	70	71	+1
15¾	16¼	280	Southern Pacific	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	360	Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	669	Southern Railway pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26½	+1
19	19½	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+1
9⅝	10	100	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
179	180	630	Third Avenue	174	180	174	179	+5
19	19¼	310	Union Pacific	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
51⅝	51⅞	37,475	Union Pacific pf.	50⅝	51⅞	50⅝	51½	+1⅞
26⅝	26⅞	4,345	U. P., all in. pd.	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+1½
7⅞	8⅛	1,150	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
6	6¼	350	United States Leather	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
58	58½	405	U. S. Leather pf.	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	+ ⅞
16½	17	176	United States Rubber	17	17	17	17	+ ⅜
65	66½	1,047	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	66½	65	66	+1½
15⅝	15¾	1,055	Wabash pf.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
..	..	200	West Chicago Street	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	− ⅜
87	87¼	8,252	Western Union Tel.	87	87⅜	86⅝	87	+ ⅜
1⅞	2	50	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
1½	2¼	125	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	....

Sales.....|363,684|

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,200 79¼
5,000 82½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 82⅞
4,000 83
At, T & S F gen 4s
8,000 89
5,000 89⅛
6,000 89¼
500 89
10,000 89
15,000 89¼
500 88⅞
17,000 89⅛
3,000 89⅜
Adjustment 4s
10,000 57⅛
10,000 57¼
10,000 57⅜
20,000 57½
25,000 57⅜
5,000 57⅞
115,000 58
5,000 57⅞
10,000 58
22,000 58⅛
11,000 58¼
2,000 58½
10,000 58¼
10,000 58⅜
5,000 58½
10,000 58¼
2,000 58⅜
5,000 58¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000 119
Brooklyn R T 5s
4,000 93¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000 112¾
Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 109¼
19,000 109⅜
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899
2,000 104½
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 112
3,000s3 112
18,000s20F 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000 77½
5,000 77⅝
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
1,000 102
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
3,000 97
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 111
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
1,000 108½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
78,000 105¾
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000 138
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000 81¾
15,000 81½
14,000 81⅝
4,000 81⅞
6,000 82
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 90
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
15,000 106¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 109½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 115
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 95¾
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
5,000 109
Illinois Central 3½s
1,000 105
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 99¼
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
20,000 102½

L S & Mich So 3½s
6,000 104
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 94⅝
Metropolitan Elev 1st
3,000 116½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
10,000 103½
5,000 103¾
Met St Ry gen 5s
21,000 109⅞
15,000 110
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 72
4,000 72¼
8,000 72½
Mich Cent 5s, 1902
1,000 105½
Mil & St P, C & M Div
11,000 141¼
I & D ext
1,000 141
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000 105
1,000c 105½
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000 96½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 86⅝
7,000 86⅞
1,000 86¾
1,000 86½
3,000 86⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 59⅛
10,000 59
15,000 59⅛
10,000 59¼
30,000 59⅛
500 58⅝
17,000 60
Missouri Pacific cons
1,000 95½
1,000 95⅝
1,000 95¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000 65
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
5,000 78½
500 76½
500 76
Morris & Essex con gtd
1,000 140
Mutual Un Tel 6s
3,000 111
Nash, C & St L 1st
4,000 130½
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000 104
N Y, O & W con 5s
15,000 106
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000 96
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
6,000 60
4,000 59½
9,000 60
1,000 60⅛
17,000 60¼
2,000 60⅜
500 60¼
20,000 60⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
6,000 94
25,000 94⅛
3,000 94¼
11,000 94⅛
1,000 94
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 102¼
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid
10,000 54½
4,000 55
10,000 55½
15,000 56
5,000 56⅜
5,000 56½
1,000 56¼
10,000 56⅜
Oregon R & N 4s
[illegible] 94½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
10,000 99⅝

Oregon S L, Inc A 5s
10,000 60½
2,000 61
5,000 61½
Ore S L, Inc B & col tr
2,000 47
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 76
Pitts & West 1st
5,000 81
Reading Co gen 4s
4,000 81
7,000 81¼
5,000 81½
Rich & Danv 6s
25,000 122⅝
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 80½
3,000 80¼
4,000 80½
4,000 81
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000 71
St L & Iron Mt 2d
3,000 105
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000 89
1,000 89⅛
10,000 89½
10,000 89¾
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 102¼
St L S W 1st
4,000 74
St P, M & M, Dakota ext
12,000 121
San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000 58¼
10,000 59
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 108⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 88½
4,000 88⅝
6,000 88½
7,000 89
5,000 89¼
Standard R & T 6s
3,000 56
Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000 31¼
25,000 31⅛
25,000 31⅝
25,000 32
11,000 31⅜
17,000 31½
5,000 31⅜
40,000 31⅜
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 82
Union Pacific 4s
35,000 91⅜
1,000 91⅝
56,000 91¾
55,000 91⅞
10,000 91⅝
10,000 91¾
500 92
25,000b3 92
100,000 92
28,000 92⅛
2,000 92
500 91¾
5,000 92
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 54½
10,000 54¼
15,000 54½
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 106⅛
10,000 106¼
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
4,000 76½
West Shore gtd 4s
15,000 108¼
Western Gas Co 5s
5,000 101
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000 97
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 38
2,000 38½
4,000 38

Total sales $1,839,200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week March	$11,975	$12,098	$10,840
From July 1	467,798	476,647	......
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week March	$663,733	$514,334	$630,544
From July 1	23,821,129	21,907,273	23,924,130

BALTIMORE & OHIO for February—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	1,851,445	1,777,368	*74,077
Operating ex.	1,496,251	1,489,642	*6,609
Net earnings	355,194	287,726	*67,468
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	18,016,284	17,241,561	*774,723
Operating ex.	13,185,513	13,277,739	†92,226
Net earnings	4,830,771	3,963,822	*866,949

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for January—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$225,358	$195,605	$29,753
Exp. and taxes	184,922	162,187	22,734
Net earnings	40,436	33,417	7,019
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,008,719	1,681,071	327,648
Exp. and taxes	1,411,491	1,186,399	225,092
Net earnings	597,228	494,672	102,555

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for January, 1898: Gross earnings, $1,024,492; operating expenses and taxes, $752,232; net earnings, $272,-[illegible]; interest on bonds and rentals, $[illegible],547; deficit, $1[illegible]; surplus from July 1, 1897, [illegible].

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

25 shares Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 230.

50 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 59¼.

92 shares American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, (hypothecated,) $25 each, 10.

$28,000 Silver City and Northern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 15, 1920, interest May 15 and Nov. 15, (hypothecated,) 33 1-3.

4 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 288½.

20 shares Brooklyn Bank, $100 each, 135.

100 shares American Sugar Refining Company common, $100 each, 122⅝.

$2,000 Richmond Railway and Electric Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, interest January and July, (hypothecated,) 74¼.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 51.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared as follows:

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra 2½ per cent. by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, payable March 31.

A 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on the capital stock of the Franklin Trust Company, payable April 1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..	Consol. Coal	41	..	N. Y. & N. H.	187½	..
4s, r., 1907	110½	111¼	Den. & R. G.	11	13	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30½	32½
4s, c., 1907	111½	112¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14	N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
4s, r., 1925	123	123½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	31
4s, c., 1925	123	123½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5⅜	5¾	Nor. & West.	12½	14¼
5s, c., 1904	111⅛	112½	Eighth Avenue	315	325	North American	5¼	5½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42	Ont. Mining	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	16	Ore. R. & N.	44	50
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154	Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	70
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Penn. Coal	325	..
American Coal	100	140	H. B. Claflin	..	99½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	28	Homestake	44	48	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
American Exp.	120	125	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	64
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ill. Steel Co.	45	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	165	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5⅜	6½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	Iowa Central	7¼	8	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
B'klyn Union Gas	113¼	114	Iowa Central pf.	27	29½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	5¼	6	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O.	119½	121
Buff., R. & P.	23	30½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	48	50
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15½	17
Central Pacific	12	13	K. & D. M. pf.	13	16	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅛	6¾
Chi. & Alton	147½	154½	Keokuk & West.	31½	34	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P. & Duluth	23	25
Chi. & E. Ill.	53	56	Laclede Gas pf.	85	90	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	25	30	L. E. & W.	13¾	15	St. P., M. & M.	127	135
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Long Island	36	50	St. P. & O. pf.	150	155
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	24	25	Md. Coal pf.	40	50	Standard R. & T.	3⅜	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	173	..	Mexican Central	4⅛	5½	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	82	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48	Minn. & St. L.	26	27	Twin City R. T.	20	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	82	86	U. S. Express	38	43
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	51	54	Wabash	6½	7⅛
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mobile & Ohio	26½	28½	Wells-F. Express	114	117
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	18	West. Union Beef	8	9
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅜	6	Nat. Starch	5⅜	7	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅜	11
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17½	25	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
Com. Cable	160	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30			
			New Cent. C.	6	7½			
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13			
			N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
33,550	Am. Sug. Refs.	122	123	121⅝	122⅝
2,250	Am. Tobacco	95½	99	95½	98
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
170	Bay State Gas	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
1,150	Brooklyn R. T.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39½
20,370	Chi., B. & Q.	90⅝	92¼	90⅝	92
19,850	Chi., M. & St. P.	89¼	91	89¼	90⅝
8,580	Chi., R. I. & P.	83½	85¼	83½	84⅝
110	Cent. of N. J.	93⅝	93⅝	93	93⅝
50	Chi. & N. W.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
240	General Electric	32½	32⅝	32	32⅝
2,120	Louis. & Nash.	49⅞	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞
7,680	Manhattan	102¼	104¼	102¼	103⅝
100	Met. Traction	144	144	144	144
990	Missouri Pacific	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼
660	N. Y. Central	110⅝	111⅛	110⅝	111⅛
50	North Am. Oil	6	6	6	6
510	Northern Pacific	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
2,000	Nor. Pac. pf.	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝	62⅜
20	Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
200	Pennsylvania	114½	114½	114½	114½
2,190	People's Gas	91¼	92	91	92
340	Reading	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜
50	Reading 1st pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10	Southern pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
70	Tenn. C. & I.	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
270	Union Pacific	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1,020	Union Pacific pf.	51	52	50⅝	51⅝
90	Western Union	87	87⅝	87	87⅝
104,610					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58	58¼	58	58¼
22,000	Iowa Cent. 1st.	98¼	99¼	98¼	98⅜
28,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	59¼	60	59¼	59¼
6,000	Pitts. & W. 1st.	80½	81	80½	81
1,000	Reading 4s	81	81	81	81
10,000	Wabash 2d.	76½	76½	76½	76½
$82,000					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hirax Company of Yonkers, to deal in drugs; capital, $10,000. Directors—James L. Miller, Frances M. Miller, and Nellie F. Miller, New York City.

Chemung County Loan Association of Elmira; capital, $5,000. Directors—Ocienia T. Pratt, Frank C. Pratt, and Mortimer J. Munro, Binghamton.

Hudson River Stock Yards and Market Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—William Engenberger, T. F. Devoe, and James Lord, New York City.

Times Publishing Company of Geneva, to publish a daily newspaper; capital, $5,000. Directors—Herbert J. Fowler, Luella W. Gracey, William A. Gracey, and Mary E. Fowler, Geneva.

Bay State Clothing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Emanuel Oppenheimer, H. L. Mossler, Maurice Runkle, J. Louis Mehlinger, and J. B. Rice, New York City.

New York Feather Duster Company of New York City; capital, $59,000. Directors—Hyman Spektorsky, Moses Valenstein, C. T. Shourds, Louis Cohen, and Louis S. Barnard, New York City.

Rochester Exhibition Company of New York City, to maintain an athletic field and promote athletic games; capital, $20,000. Directors—William A. Brady, New York City; Charles D. White, Chicago; W. H. Baker, Buffalo.

Eaton Gold Mining Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Daniel Nason, Frank Cunningham, William Hart, Bayard Fuller, William Fuller, and R. C. Taylor, New York City; James McIntyre, Jersey City.

Mary Washington Land Improvement Company of Chautauqua; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank M. Potter, Chautauqua; Guy A. Cone, Ripley; Thomas Hutson, Asa A. Sackett, E. C. Fisk, Martin J. Carlson, W. B. Rickenbrode, and Richard O'Brien, Mayville.

Commercial Lighting Company of New York City, to furnish light by means of oil and to manufacture lamps, fixtures, and appliances in connection therewith; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edmund Seymour, William W. Seymour, James G. Dudley, and Harry G. Strong, New York City; George W. Titcomb, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LE ROY DAVIDSON.—W. L. Kitchel has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Le Roy Davidson, broker, of 41 Wall Street, by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of the Andrews Manufacturing Company, which obtained a judgment against him for $101 on a note.

WESTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.—Charles S. Mackenzie has been appointed receiver for the Western Agency, Limited, which was in the sugar importing business at 27 William Street, by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court on the application of Smith & Dougherty, judgment creditors. The business was started in 1885 by Charles W. B. Weber, and in March, 1896, an attachment was obtained against the concern for $29,950 by Blyth, Green, Jourdain & Co., when it was alleged that Mr. Weber had left the city. Mrs. Caroline Weber became President of the company and Miss Daisy Weber manager. A few months ago the company went out of business.

JAMES GREGORY COMPANY.—The James Gregory Company, brass founders and metallic workers at 106 to 110 Clinton Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles L. Bogle. Mary Gregory is President and James Gregory is Vice President. The business is an old one, having been established forty-six years, but of late years has not been regarded as very prosperous. The present company was formed in November, 1896, with a capital stock of $30,000, succeeding to the business conducted by the estate of James Gregory and the Eckford Iron Works. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's. The liabilities are not definitely known, but are estaimated at less than $15,000.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.—John A. Fitzpatrick has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas Williams, builder, of 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, on the application of the H. Herrmann Lumber Company, a judgment creditor. A month ago Mr. Williams sold the chattels on his woodworking factory at 412 and 414 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to James F. Welch, to whom he owed $2,400, and also deeded to Mr. Welch six houses in One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, near Elton Avenue, subject to mortgages of $56,000. He also gave a trust mortgage on the property to a son of Mr. Welch for $3,000. Mr. Williams was formerly a stair builder, and began building operations about three years ago.

Out of Town.

JOSEPH B. FOSTER.—An attachment has been obtained here against Joseph B. Foster, dealer in wall paper at Beloit, Wis., for $1,507 in favor of the National Wall Paper Company on a judgment obtained against him at Beloit on Feb. 23 for merchandise.

OLIPHANT & POPE COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Oliphant & Pope Company, manufacturers of vitrified brick at Trenton, N. J., for $2,120 in favor of William W. Wittree on a demand note of the company. It was served on a builder here to attach an account.

HIRAM E. LUTZ.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against Hiram E. Lutz, manufacturer of lubricating oil at Philadelphia, for $4,358 in favor of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company for a freight bill. It was served on a third party here, but they had nothing belonging to Mr. Lutz.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BROWN, Ronald K., and George Chesterman, trustees—C. Bodine and others	116
BROADBENT, Robert C.—D. B. Halstead and another, executors	3,661
BLEISTIFT, Abraham I.—A. Levy	70
BARASCH, Abraham, and Rebecca Feldberg—L. W. Taylor, deficiency	$1,700
BUCKLEY, Jeremiah—C. L. Miller	88
BAYLE, John—J. P. Jube and another	281
BRENNAN, Mary R.—H. Ingersoll and another	345
CORMACK, Frank—Unz & Co.	276
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York—Manhattan Trust Company	5,456
CLAWSON, Benjamin F.—Z. G. Wood	385
CHRISPELL, Edward M.—E. Shoemaker, costs	108
DEPEW, Hannah, Jennie, and Blackburn—J. Steuhl	51
DISKEN, James F.—W. Gaskell and another	105
DOYLE, David A., and William Marsh—James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, costs	90
DE BONIS, Donato A.—R. Gordon and another	28
DRAKE, Mrs. Charles W., otherwise Jennie E. Moore—M. E. Shreve	1,178
DEMPSEY, John A.—Thomas A. Crockett	1,457
DAVIDSON, Le Roy—F. Buse	93
ELLSWORTH, William L.—C. M. Smith and another	62
EWING, Winfield S.—Equitable General Providing Company	30
FLANAGAN, William L.—F. Lamb	508
FEINER, Joseph—George Heyman	1,295
FEINER, Joseph—Crocker Chair Company	448
FERCHLAND, Charles—J. Wodiska	474
FILTEAN, John H.—E. Henschel	159
FRIBERG, Charles A.—Equitable General Providing Company	14
FONTHAM, Charles F.—American Boiler Company	845
FIELD, Charles C. and Fannie L.—Colonial Bank	70
GELBMAN, Max—M. Hanan	209
GREVE, Gustave—J. Frank	249
GOLDMAN, Frank—M. Bickart	75
GENT, Louis A.—J. Keil	714
GARDNER, Joseph A. L.—G. H. Tappen and another	95
HARRIS, Montague F.—C. A. Jacques	2,754
HOOPER, John—P. C. Eckhardt	136
HAFELFINGER, Jacob—E. Strebel, executrix	800
HARRELL, Charles L.—A. C. Weaver	125
KATZ, Joseph—C. Katz, costs	120
KESNER, George R., as attorney and manager—James W. Wheelock	2,537
KEARNEY, J. Bogert—F. H. Griffin	562
LANT, Frank P.—J. P. McDonald and others, costs	182
LEWIN, Morris—J. McGee	328
LYON, Joseph and Hattie—The German Exchange Bank	766
LUBIN, Isaac H.—A. Klinkowstein, cost	157
LYNCH, James—J. Carroll	37
MOORE, John F.—The Mutual Bank	1,555
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Josephine Allen, administratrix	425
MARCAULT, Herman and Lucile—C. M. Schell	25
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—H. Lange	111
MULLER, Henry J.—M. Rosenblatt	311
MAIERZACK, Samuel—A. R. Baxter and another	346
MASEMANN, Henry—M. L. Briggs-McCool	1,015
MILLER, Harry R.—Theodore Keeler	186
MASEMANN, Henry—U. Leypoldt	220
MILLER, Isaac—J. McCreery and others	89
MILBURY, Arthur W.—W. D. Hughes	1,269
MACK, James C.—A. T. Schneider	300
O'KANE, James—F. J. Kloes	40
OLSEN, Anton—S. Klein	30
O'CONNOR, Dennis—M. W. Duttenhofer, deficiency	452
RUNKLE, Frank X.—Emerald and P. Brewing Company	82
RODGERS, John C.—P. Dente and another, administrators	200
RUSSELL, Charles T.—S. W. Eells	6,658
ROSENHEIM, Benjamin G., or Bernard G.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	207
ROONEY, Thomas—Warren Ehret Company	55
SCHENCK, Edward—J. S. Bliss	280
SHEAR, Mary—W. S. Hawk and another	178
SOUTHGATE, Henry—J. P. Sauer & Co.	54
TREVETT, W. Fiske—G. F. Wale	33
TRAVIS, James M.—H. M. Comer and another, receivers	775
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Daly	37
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—Anna Bauer, by guardian	875
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Agnes E. Stevenson	5,337
WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—Manhattan Trust Company and others, (five judgments)	930
WESTCHESTER HOMESTEAD AND Land Improvement Company—American Strawboard Company	124
WOLTERBECK, Robert L.—A. Patterson and others	277
WIRTH, Charles—Equitable General Providing Company	29
WYLAND, Joseph—J. Levy	97
WITTY, Calvin—George H. Feldman	105

WHEAT REACTION IN CHICAGO.

Good Crop Reports and Favorable Weather Cause a Decline.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The exceptionally favorable weather caused the most general liquidation in the wheat market to-day that has taken place for some time. July wheat at one time showed a break of nearly 2 cents. The closing decline was ¼@⅜c, covering by shorts being responsible for the reaction.

Wheat was very weak at the opening. Prices for July ranged from 85⅝ to 85½c, against yesterday's closing of 85⅞c. Offerings soon began to come in from all directions, holders apparently being discouraged at the excellent crop prospects. The market fell pretty steadily to 84c, becoming quite nervous at around the bottom.

A reaction then ensued. Professional shorts and many early sellers came in to cover lines showing good profits, and the market gradually assumed a degree of steadiness. By noon prices had recovered to 85c.

During this time May was steadily held by the Leiter interests at $1.04, and that price, in fact, was maintained throughout the session, although one or two sales were made at $1.03½.

Greenwood Cemetery Report.

The annual meeting of the lot owners of Greenwood Cemetery was held yesterday at 257 Broadway. Frederic A. Ward was elected President, to succeed Jasper W. Gilbert, deceased, and George G. Reynolds was chosen to succeed Mr. Gilbert on the Board of Trustees. The report of the Trustees for 1897, which was presented and accepted, said: "The sale of lots for this year, while in excess of those for the year previous, were much below those of any other year since 1880. * * * The growing appreciation of our system of special care of lots, endowed with funds left in trust for that purpose, is apparent by the sums donated to such Trust Fund in 1897, amounting to $44,570.58, the largest amount ever received in any year for that fund, and increasing the total to $511,982.08. * * * For the accommodation of those with limited means, a section of the cemetery has been reserved for the sale of small lots in groups, whereby, through the saving of space between each lot, a material saving in the price per square foot is afforded the purchaser."

Methodists for Lay Representation.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The returns of the first thirteen Methodist conferences voting on the question of lay representation indicates that the proposition will be adopted. The vote in these thirteen conferences last year was: For, 200; against, 769. This year the vote is: For, 660; against, 319.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Fine Points in the Classification of Crude Drugs Before the General Appraisers.

Several cases, involving the interpretation of the existing tariff law in its relation to importations of drugs, were before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday morning. The recent policy of the local Appraiser in the classification of certain grades of bark, roots, leaves, beans, &c., has elicited numerous protests from the importers. These importers declare that raw materials used in the drug trade are assessed for duty, when they should be, for the most part, exempt. The main point at issue between the local Appraiser and the importers is as to what constitutes an "advanced condition" of imported drugs under the law.

The first protest taken up yesterday was that of the R. Hillier's Son Company against the customs authorities' classification of an importation of siftings of Spanish flies, (cantharides.) Mr. R. Hillier testified that these siftings were the result of a separation of the good from the bad merchandise. After Spanish flies had been kept a year or two, he said, they became worm-eaten. In order to save any portion of them they were sifted, and the worm-eaten ones were cast away. The siftings were less valuable than the original fresh cantharides, but they were much better than the worm-easten mass. The question to be decided by the Board of Classification is whether this process of sifting "advances the condition" of the original goods so as to justify the assessment of an import duty.

Similar points were raised in relation to importations of orris root, digitalis leaf, and belladonna root and leaf. Dr. D. W. Jewett, a drug examiner in the Appraiser's department, testified that there was a clear distinction between the ordinary orris root and the orris root from which the bark or rind had been removed. In cases where disputes had arisen over the classification of digitalis leaf and belladonna root and leaf, Dr. Jewett said that the imported goods showed that there had been a discriminating selection made; the poorer leaves had been culled out, and only the best ones brought into this port. It was assumed by the local Appraiser that this process of separation of the leaves constituted an advancement of the condition of the merchandise.

Schieffelin & Co. had a protest before the board with regard to the customs classification of vanilla beans. It appeared from evidence offered that these beans are treated with oil prior to being shipped to this country. Witnesses for the importers testified that this oiling of vanilla beans was for the purpose of preventing them from becoming dry, and that it did not change their condition or enhance their value.

Colycynth apples and rhubarb were also included among the subjects of investigation yesterday. The Government Examiner now assesses colycynth apples for duty because the skin is removed prior to their shipment to this country. The removing of the skin is regarded by the customs officers as "advancing the condition" of the goods. The importers contend that the removal of the skin does not alter the crude condition of the colycynth apples. It has to be removed before the apples dry, otherwise it could not be removed at all. The reason given by the customs authorities for assessing duty on rhubarb is that the process of drying it for export purposes "advances the condition" of the article. From six months to a year is consumed in drying rhubarb for use in the drug trade, but the druggists deny that the drying of the rhubarb changes its crude character.

There are between 200 and 300 protests from drug importers on file with the General Appraisers. In deciding the cases already considered, the Board of Classification, it is expected, will establish a basis for the final disposition of all the others. The amount of money involved runs well up into the tens of thousands of dollars. The board having this matter in charge is composed of ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, Chairman; Charles H. Ham, and George C. Tichenor.

After the taking of testimony was closed in the drug cases, some protests regarding the customs classification of "horn strips," or "horn bones," were taken up. Three or four witnesses were examined on the question of the trade name of short, flat strips of horn, such as are commonly used in stiffening corsets or other articles of wearing apparel.

General Appraiser Wilbur F. Lunt gave his attention yesterday to the matter of the reappraisement of Boldini's three paintings, which, it is alleged, were greatly undervalued at the Custom House. General Appraiser Lunt will take such testimony as he deems proper to establish the dutiable value of the paintings.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

The Reimportation of Goods—A Liquor Dealer's Liability.

In reply to some consular inquiries regarding reimportations of goods, Secretary of the Treasury Gage has written a letter declaring that parts of sewing machines sent abroad for the purpose of having improvements placed thereon are dutiable upon reimportation, although the selling price in the United States may not be enhanced. Paragraph 483 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, provides that "articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value, or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means," may be admitted to entry free of duty. On this point Secretary Gage says: "Although it is claimed by the parties in interest that the improvements mentioned do not enhance the selling value of the articles, it must be presumed that such change in condition would not be made except for their betterment, and that consequently they are advanced in value and improved in condition within the meaning of the said provision of the law, and would accordingly be excluded from free entry on reimportation."

N. B. Scott, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided, in settlement of a question that has frequently arisen, that the presence of a filter consisting of closely packed pulp through which liquid is forced under pressure, on the premises of a wholesale or retail liquor dealer, constitutes such dealer a rectifier, and renders him liable to a special tax. Such a filter, it is ruled, comes within the meaning of this clause of the law: "An apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits." Commissioner Scott adds that the "simple straining of spirits through cotton, cotton cloth, or some similar loose material for the purpose of mechanically removing any particles of extraneous matter floating in the liquid on the premises of a wholesale liquor dealer has not been objected to by this office."

Seizures have recently been made of cigars found in the hands of apparently innocent persons on account of faulty cancellation of stamps, no factory number or date of cancellation appearing, and the waved lines put on by a rubber stamp being very faint, and in some cases invisible. The Internal Revenue Department has instructed its Collectors to notify cigar manufacturers in their respective districts that such irregularities must be corrected, and that the stamps must be properly affixed and canceled to avoid liability to seizure.

MERCHANT TAILORS AROUSED.

They Say the Name of Their Society Has Been Misused for the Telephone Company.

At the last hearing before the Senate Finance Committee at Albany on the bill for lower telephone rates a letter was read purporting to come from the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York opposing telephone legislation. This letter was signed by E. N. Doll, as Secretary. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade were considerably discomfited by the letter. They have been pushing the bill, and on the return of the committee from Albany an investigation was begun which resulted in the discovery that the letter was unauthorized, and that Mr. Doll was not the Secretary of the Merchant Tailors' Society. In speaking of the matter yesterday President Alfred Nelson of the Merchant Tailors' Society said:

"The Merchant Tailors' Society of New York knows of no such letter as is alleged to have been sent to Albany. Mr. Doll is not the Secretary of the society, and he has not been for more than two years. Besides this, Mr. Doll is not a telephone subscriber, and I fail to see why he should take the side of the monopoly in a struggle like this. I shall bring the matter up at the next meeting of the society, and some explanation will have to be made."

Andrew Patterson and Berkley R. Merwin, also officers of the Merchant Tailors' Society, expressed themselves in a similar vein. Said Mr. Patterson:

"This is the most outrageous thing I ever heard of. If Mr. Doll used the name of the Merchant Tailors' Society some action should be taken in the matter. We are nearly all telephone subscribers, and the society as a body and the members individually demand lower telephone rates. If Mr. Doll wrote that letter as an individual, I fail to see how the telephone company intends to make it pertinent in the matter, as Mr. Doll is not even a telephone subscriber."

Mr. Merwin said that he would call for an investigation at an early date. Rupert A. Ryley and several other officers of the society said that they would demand an investigation and find out just how the telephone company came to use the name of the Merchant Tailors' Society without its knowledge or consent, and that they would not rest until such methods as these have been thoroughly exposed.

The next meeting to organize a rival telephone company, which was based on the expectation that the present bill would fail of passage, has been postponed two weeks. R. M. Walters has secured a switchboard and receiver controlled by Berliner, and has other patents over which the Bell Telephone Company has no control.

AFTER AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers Trying to Get Control of Some Life Concern.

Albert Freeman, Superintendent of Agencies for the National Life Association of Hartford, acting in the interest of ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, is endeavoring to secure a controlling interest in the stock of a life insurance company. Last week an offer was made for such an interest in the stock of the Hartford Life Insurance Company. President Robert B. Parker of the company, however, named some figure between $400,000 and $500,000 for the control of the company's stock, the total amount of which is $250,000. There are, therefore, no negotiations pending for the present.

A similar proposition was made to the American Union Life and the United States Life. Secretary John Napier of the former said yesterday that the proposition had been made, and rejected, because the company was not in the market, and could not be bought for any price. C. P. Fraleigh, Second Vice President of the United States Life, when seen yesterday, denied all knowledge of the proposition, and stated that the company was not for sale, pointing, as evidence, to the fact that George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank, who has been a member of the Finance Committee for some time, has just accepted the Vice Presidency of the company.

There is reason for believing that negotiations with the Hartford Life are only temporarily suspended. George D. Harrison, the New York manager of the company, said last night that he was not sufficiently informed as to the status of the matter to talk, since he had not heard from President Parker. Despite previous denials in several papers from various sources, it is believed, on good ground, that the men back of ex-Controller Myers are Richard Croker and Calvin S. Brice.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The North German Insurance Company will enter Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

The International Fire of New York and the American of Baltimore have been notified of their admission to Minnesota.

The Policyholder and Lodge Member Protective Company of New York has been organized, with $5,000 capital, to conserve the interests of policy holders of mutual benefit societies and life insurance companies.

President P. B. Armstrong of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company notified E. C. Perry, his Indianapolis agent, yesterday that he must not operate against the interests of boards or compacts in the State of Indiana.

The insurance on the property of William Neil, at 509 West Thirty-sixth Street, which was damaged by fire early Tuesday morning, was distributed as follows: Traders', $5,000; Lincoln, $5.000. W. A. Baird & Co. will adjust the loss, which is estimated at $6,500.

The Life Underwriters' Association of New York will hold its next regular meeting at the Hotel Marlborough on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. Job E. Hedges will deliver the address. Eleven applications for active membership and two for associate membership will come up for action.

The Directors of the United States Life Insurance Company have elected the following officers for the year: President—George H. Burford; Vice President—George G. Williams; Second Vice President—C. P. Fraleigh; Third Vice President—Richard E. Cockran; Secretary—A. Wheelwright; Assistant Secretary—James L. Kenway.

The March meeting of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) will be held to-day. The joint committee met yesterday and prepared an important report, the text of which will be confidential up to the hour of the meeting. No report will be made upon the broker question or in regard to the problem of outside reinsurance. The branch office will make the report, which was published yesterday.

The monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday. The Committee on Laws and Legislation made a report concerning the proper official of the city to receive the taxes of the companies, which was adopted. A lively tilt occurred between several foreign managers and President F. C. Moore of the Continental over the Bondy and Cantor bills, now pending at Albany, both of which measures are hostile to the interests of foreign fire insurance companies at present authorized to do business in this State.

RELIEF FOR ICE-BOUND WHALERS

The Karluk Hopes to Reach Them Long Before the Bear Can Do So.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The steam whaler Karluk sailed for the Far North today. Roth, Blum & Co., her owners, instructed Capt. McGregor to beat through the ice with all possible haste and reach the frozen-in whalers.

The Karluk is carrying supplies for the ice-bound crews, and Mr. Blum believes she will reach them long before the Bear gets anywhere near where they are.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.30

CHICAGO, March 16.—Flour weak; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@93c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@93c; No. 2 red, $1.01; No. 2 corn, 28½@28⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 28½@28⅝c; No. 2 oats, 25⅜@25½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27½@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 46⅝c, No. 2 barley, 34@41c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.20; N. W., $1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per barrel, $9.75@$9.80; lard, per 100 lb, $4.97½@$5; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.34@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, 5.88c; granulated, 5.38c.

COTTON.

While the outlook was generally believed to be less threatening, the political situation continued to exert a dominating influence. After opening quiet at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 2 points, prices improved on quite active local covering and some foreign buying. At midday a net loss of 2@4 points was apparent, with the market barely steady. Trading was spasmodic and largely professional. In the afternoon little attempt was made to do business until near the close, when the usual scramble to execute eleventh hour orders occurred. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to one point higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.94	5.94	5.94	5.95@5.97
April	5.95	5.95	5.92	5.95@5.97
May	5.98	6.02	5.96	6.00@6.01
June	6.00	6.02	5.97	6.01@6.02
July	6.03	6.05	6.00	6.04@....
August	6.06	6.08	6.03	6.06@6.07
September	6.03	6.03	6.01	6.03@6.05
October	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.03@6.04
November	6.04	6.04	6.00	6.03@6.05
December	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.05@6.07
January	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08@6.09

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, [illegible]; Charleston, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, [illegible]; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, [illegible]; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; December-January, [illegible]; March, 318½b; March-April, 318½b; April-May, 319s; May-June, 319½s; June-July, 319½b; July-August, 320s; August-September, 319½b; September-October, 31[illegible]; October-November, 319½s; November-December, 319b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	99 3-16	99⅝	97⅞	[illegible]
July	88⅝	88⅝	87⅞	[illegible]
Corn—				
May	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	[illegible]
July	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	30	30	29⅝	[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	104	104	103¾	[illegible]
July	85½	85½	84	[illegible]
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	[illegible]
July	31⅛	31⅛	30 7-16	[illegible]
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	[illegible]
May	26	26 1-16	25 7-16	[illegible]
July	24½	24½	23¾	[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Operations in wheat were again directed toward forcing the liquidation of long holdings. At the opening and again at midday sharp rallies occurred on active covering by the smaller shorts. That the market was nervous and destitute of really substantial undertone, however, was shown in the quick response made by prices to every determined bear move. One of the latter occurred near the close and forced prices nearly to the lowest point, after a previous rally which had carried May up to 99½c. The close was at 98⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 Northern, 95@96c; seller, May, $1; seller, July, 95¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.—March, 97⅝c; May, 94⅞c; July, 92¼@92⅜c; No. 1 hard, 99⅝; No. 1 Northern, 97⅝c.

DULUTH, March 16.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 97c; May, 97c; July, 93¾c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32¾c; track white, 33@40c; track mixed, 31@32½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58@58½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 54½@55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 41½c, prompt, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 34@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover seed, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye flour, $2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal — Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 43c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.—Flour—First patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $8@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. Beef Hams—$22.50@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅜c; 120 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 6⅛c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅞@7c; Western sweet-pickled, 7¼@7⅜c. Tallow—City, 3 11-16@3¾c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard, $5.30; city lard, $5.10; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.65; Brazilian kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. Stearine—Oleo, [illegible]c asked; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68c 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 9d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The bear crowd had the upper hand again, scoring a decline of 10 points on the first call and bringing out quite a line of local long stuff. There was little encouragement in foreign news for the bull element, both Havre and Hamburg ruling irregular and lower. After opening easy at a loss of 10 points, the market ruled inactive, with a week undertone during the forenoon, with sales limited to 3,750 bags, all done on the first call. A spurt of activity early in the afternoon, in which switching of the May option to the Winter positions figured as a feature, the market again lapsed into dullness until near the close, when another period of activity occurred on scattered orders, mostly for the evening up of accounts. The market closed steady at a net loss of 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
April	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
May	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
June	..	..	..	5.10@5.15
July	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
August	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
September	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
November	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
December	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
January	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
February	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, nominal. Hamburg, ¼@½ pfennig lower; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre, ½@¾f net lower; total sales, 22,000 bags; January, 35.75; February, 35.75; March, 34; April, 34.25; May, 35.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35; October, 35; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. Rio—No. 7, 7$975.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½@23c; off Summer yellow, 22c, nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40@42c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 49@50c; Eastern, No. 2, 45@47c; Valley, No. 1, 46@47c; Valley, No. 2, 43c; Valley, No. 3, 40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 54@55c; fine medium, 52@53c; medium, 47@48c. Territory—Fine, 50c; fine medium, 47@48c; medium, 42@43c.

METALS.

IRON—6.75@6.85c. COPPER—11.87½@12c. TIN—14.20@14.30c. LEAD — 3.70@3.72½c. SPELTER—4.20@4.25c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 35@35½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; WG, $2.35; WW, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Turpentine, 31@31⅜c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $1.70; N, $1.75; W G, $1.85; W W, $2.

WILMINGTON, March 16.—Turpentine unchanged. Resin, $1.20 and $1.25.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Turpentine, 32½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.30@$5; tops, $5.30; oxen and stags, $2.05@$4.25; bulls, $3@$3.60; extra fat do, $3.75@$4.25; cows, $1.75@$3.30. CALVES—Veals, $4@$7.50; choice, $7.75@$8; fed calves, $3.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.50; lambs, $5.50@$6.25; Spring lambs, $3.75@$4.50 per head. HOGS—$4@$4.30; State, $4.35.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

[illegible] at Beaver and Pearl Streets [illegible] a First Avenue Block Front Prominent in the Day's Sales.

[illegible] M. Montgomery & Co. have sold to W. K. Aston, to Edward N. Dickerson, for investment, the Taber office building at the junction of Pearl and Beaver Streets.

Jacob and Julius Fleischhauer have sold the block front on the east side of First Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. The property, which is occupied by old two-story buildings, has a frontage of 200.10 feet on the avenue, and is 100 feet in depth on either street. The buyer's name could not be learned, but it is reported that Swift & Co. are the purchasers.

Collins & Collins have sold to R. F. Adams the four-and-a-half-story American basement limestone front dwelling 494 West End Avenue. This house was bought by the present sellers in January.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George F. Johnson, to Rowland Armstrong, for $34,000, the four-story dwelling 46 West Sixty-ninth Street, 22 by 65 by 100.

John J. Cody has sold for Catharine Leopold, to Solomon Mehrbach, for $22,000, the four-story brownstone-front flat 1,449 Third Avenue, 20 by 70.

The estate of Frederick Michel has sold the five-story flat 343 East Thirtieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

It is reported that Joseph Milbank will erect a two-story "taxpayer" on part of former site of Holy Trinity Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, purchased by him about two years ago.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to the National Lead Company the block front on Gold Street, Brooklyn, between John and Marshall Streets.

Thomas S. Walker of the firm of Hall J. How & Co. was at his office yesterday for the first time in three months, having just returned from an extended trip through the West and Southwest.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to John Davis, for $22,175, the five-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear, 45 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Thomas Egan, for $8,950, the five-story brick tenement 226 Eighth Street, 18.11 by 102.2.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John C. Boettner, for $5,000, the three-story brick tenement 420 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to W. H. Schmohl, for $26,700, the six-story brick tenement, with store, 10 Delancey Street, 20 by 75.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frank L. Loring, for $26,000, 12 Delancey Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to William Seligsberg, for $15,200, the four-story stone-front dwelling 108 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to J. J. Harrington, for $6,150, the four-story stone-front dwelling 52 Prospect Place, 18.8 by 54.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben Maplesden, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,274; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, Prescott Avenue, west side, 104.11 feet north of Emerson Street, 100 by 134.5 by 100 by 137.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,498.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 136.2 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 30 by 86; Schmuck & Montag of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owners; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $90,000.

No. 197 Seventh Street, for a five-story brick tenement, Leo Mandel of 58 Suffolk Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 Market Street, for two six-story brick flats with stores, 25 by 74.2; Louis Frank, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 846 Seventh Avenue, for a three-story brick clubhouse, 24.8 by 96.6; Caledonian Club of 1,784 Broadway, owner; A. H. Taylor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 22 Baxter Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 99; Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 233 Lenox Avenue, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 45 East Eighteenth Street, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 20 by 77; Central Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

Twentieth Avenue, north side, 350 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling 20 by 40; William Jack of 117 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; James E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $3,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 100 by 56; W. Wainwright of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Hewitt Place, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 47 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for two two-story-and-attic frame dwellings, 20 by 38; Charles Schroeder of 1,824 Washington Avenue, owner; George Hoffman, architect; cost, $6,000.

Unionport Road, west side, 205 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 44.6; Henry P. Pipps, owner; Charles C. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 22.6 by 70; Bridget Carroll of 175 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Charles C. Manning, architect; cost, $10,000.

Randall Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Amundson Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 18 by 42; Peter Person of 345 East Forty-first Street, owner; Carl P. Johnsen, architect; cost, $2,800.

Amundson Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of Randall Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 18 by 42; Nellie Nelson of 1,621 Avenue A, owner; Carl P. Johnsen, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

No. 51 to 57 Franklin Street, to an eight-story brick office building; Solomon Loeb of 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, to an eleven-story brick studio building; Bancroft Realty Company of 32 Nassau Street, owners; Charles T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 41 East Nineteenth Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and dwelling; Emily G. Olliffe of 6 Bowery, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 98 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Charles Lindner of 236 Second Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 16.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x100; C. Livingston Jones to Max Marx	1
AVENUE B, e s, 28.3 ft n of 14th St, 40.6x61.5x40.1x60.11; Martin L. Rickerson to Charles F. David	1
AVENUE A, e s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 50x98; Julia L. Morrison to John E. Schmittlietz	12,400
BROADWAY, w s, 49.11 ft s of 180th St, 25x95.4; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Mary W. Duttenhofer	7,500
BROOK AV, e s, 84.3 ft n of 169th St, 74x100.6; George Stolz to Marie Toelberg	1
CLINTON ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Barnett	1
COURTLANDT AV, e s, 95.4 ft n of 151st St, 20.4x100; Angela Sauter to Gertrude Burhard	1
COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 151st St, 20.4x100; Angela Sauter to Anna Heusle	1
COURTLANDT AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 69x100; Catharine C. Twomey to E. C. Bell	1
CROTONA AV, n w corner of Jefferson St, 164x100x106.6x116.6; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Rowland W. Thomas and another	10,600
DALY AV, n w s, Lots 10, 12, 14, 16, map of land at West Farms, 100x98.11; Andrew Schuhmann to Christina Hohner, ¼ part	1
DALY AV, West, corner of Samuel St, 45x108; Andrew Schuhmann to Christina Hohner	1
FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, n w corner of road from King's Bridge Road to Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, —x—x310x635; Mary B. Schramm to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	1,000
GARDEN AV, s s, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av; Eleanor M. and William Bell to Charles Stonebridge	1
GRAND ST, 384, 25x100; Clinton St, 182 to 186, 52.6x54x70x100; Attorney St, 13 and 15, 37.6x100; Patrick H. Gilhooly to Charlotte A. Poor	1
JACKSON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Cherry St, [illegible]; Simon Seiser to James [illegible]	27,250
JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 401, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; Joseph Haslun to Hans A. Haslun	500
JENNINGS ST, s s, 88.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 19x irregular; Marie Toelberg to George Stolz	1
KELLY ST, e s, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, 51x100; George Stolz to Marie Toelberg	1
LEXINGTON AV, 82, n w s, 19.9 ft n of 26th St, 19.9x79; George Wright to John M. Hills	1
LOCUST AV, n w s, 50 ft n of 140th St, 50x100; Amy B. Johnston to Mary A. Kelly	1
LOT 87, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft s of Charlotte Place, 50x100; George Stolz to John Toelberg	1
LOT 60, Block B, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; James F. Lorrigan to Peter Purfield	675
LYON ST, s e corner of Fox St, runs e 101.4x s 82x s 30x w 110 to e s of Fox St x n 100; George Stolz to Peter J. Stumpf	1
MONROE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 33.4x100; Charles Stonebridge and wife to Eleanor M. Bell	1
MONROE ST, 157 and 159, 46.9x100; Joseph Pohlstein to Isaac Pohlstein and another, release judgment	1
PARK AV, 565 to 569, e s, 75.3 ft s of 63d St, 66.6x100x80x100; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to State Trust Company, trustee	92,000
PITT ST, w s, 168.8 ft n of Delancey St, 18.7x63; Henry Gottlieb to Samuel Stiller	1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 19.7 ft s of Jennings St, 19x irregular; Marie Toelberg to George Stolz	1
PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 19.7x—x25.10x58.10; Marie Toelberg to George Stolz	1
PROSPECT AV, 1,400, n e corner of Jennings St, 20.8x74.8x irregular; John Toelberg to George Stolz	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 80.5 ft n of 86th St, 32x100; Alicia V. La Bau to Walter A. La Bau	1
WALES AV, e s, 100 ft s of St. Mary's St, 22.1x121.4 to Port Morris Branch of railroad x87.3x102.1; Max Weil to Elizabeth Maxwell	1
WEBSTER AV, w s, 111.1 ft n of land of William H. Morris, property of William E. Zborowski, 20x90; Peter J. Kinzig to George Stolz	1
WEEHAWKEN ST, s e corner of 10th St, 21.10x55.9x21.2x61.10; Arthur M. King to Patrick Skelly	18,000
WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 72.3x87.3x44.9x104; Isaac A. Van Bomel and another to James K. Holmes and another	1
WILLIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Herman Schmuck and another to Johanna Koop	1
WILLIS AV, 212, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Fritz Schmidt to Herman Schmuck and another	1
3D AV, 1,831, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x90; Jacob Bier to William S. Kane	35,000
3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, new line, 24.6x100; Enoch C. Bell to Andrew Kitchen	1
3D AV, w s, 48 ft n of 90th St, 27.8x72.11; Katharina Bothner and another, executors, to Frederick J. Bothner	1
5TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; John C. De Wolf and wife to John A. Philbrick	1
5TH AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 12.6x100; Catharine J. McGuire to Oliver H. P. Belmont	1
5TH AV, e s, 39.8 ft s of 77th St, 12.6x100; Catharine J. McGuire to E. H. Landon	1
5TH AV, s e corner of 128th St, 24.11x110; Howard D. Hamm to J. Amos Hamm	1
5TH AV, e s, extends from 135th to 136th St, 199.10x100; John S. Cram, executor, &c., to Emil Bloch	1
8TH AV, 2,660, e s, 99.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Louis Keplinger to Annie Scholes	28,500
10TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 102d St, 50x100; Max Weil and another to Franklin A. Thurston	11,000
12TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Charles D. Jarvis	1
12TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 810, map of Wakefield, 50x114; John Buck and another to Anna M. Karcher	1,500
13TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108; Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Henry J. Jarvis	1
13TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to James A. Jarvis and another	1
13TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue B, 50x100.8, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Amelia A. Ott	1
13TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue B, 50x216 to 12th St, Unionport; Ellen and James Jarvis to Gertrude C. Jarvis	1
16TH ST, 221 to 225 West, 76x92; Alfred Gutwillig to J. Sergeant Cram	1
52D ST, 537 West, 26x100.5; Mary R. Sayre and another to Katchen Enn	1
56TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Frank Moore to J. M. Coleman	21,500
58TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Leopold Lendorf to Emma Lendorf	1
59TH ST, 107, 20x100.5; Emanuel Alexander and another to George R. Schieffelin	1
72D ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 19x102.2; Samuel Barnett and wife to Jonas Weil and another	10
83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Pasquale Streppone to Elias Kempner	1
93D ST, 3, n s, 124.9 ft e of 5th Av, 22x100.8; Julius Engel to George Ehret	50,000
101ST ST, 50 East, 25x100.11; 101st St, 54 East, 25x100.11; Moses Arndtstein to Adam Geis	1
101ST ST, 50, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; 101st St, 54, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Adam Geis to Moser Arndtstein	1
107TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 75x122 to Harlem Creek x84x84; William Rankin to Cecelia Haft	1
113TH ST, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; 113th St, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Henry C. Kleinhaus to Isaac G. Van Tassel	1
119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, runs n 100.11x w 75x n 100.11 to 120th St x w 145.2 to St. Nicholas Av x s 286.10 to 119th St x e 96.3 to beginning; Charles H. Barse to Seaboard Realty Company	1
120TH ST, 366, s s, 134 ft e of Morningside Av, East, 17x100.11; Philip Teets and others, executors, to Mary F. Harrington	1
121ST ST, 168 West, 21x100.11; 111th St, 136 West, 75x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Mary B. Schramm	1,000
129TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Catharine E. Steers to Maria N. Anderson	1
131ST ST, 13, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Leopold Lendorf to Emma Lendorf	1
133D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x210 to 132d St; Carl Ernst to Marcus Nathan	1
144TH ST, 663, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Timothy Donohue to Albert Rothermel	1
146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Rosa Cohn to Bruno Odroff	1
147TH ST, n s, 529.4 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; James K. Holmes to Isaac A. Van Bamel	Exch.
147TH ST, n s, 502.4 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; James K. Holmes to Sayer J. Slawson	Exch.
148TH ST, s s, 440 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Albert Rothermel to Timothy Donohue	1
148TH ST, 680, s s, 390 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; Albert Rothermel to Bertha Glatt	1
149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Isma Schreyer to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	100
149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; George R. Schieffelin to Percival J. H. Whittaker	1
149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Percival J. H. Whittaker to Isma Schreyer	1
158TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Annie L. Outwater to Mary E. Mass	100
160TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Carsten H. Bohlen to Andrew Kitchen	100
169TH ST, 1,035 and 1,037, n w corner of Fox St, 41.3x67.6x44.3x83.6; Peter J. Stumpf to George Stolz	1
185TH ST, 631 West, 15.3x59.4x15.3x59.5; William H. Hant to George C. Goebel	1
185TH ST, 631, n s, 417.10 ft e of King's Bridge Road, or 250 ft w of 11th Av, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.4; Charlotte Dease to William H. Hunt	1

Recorded Leases.

BRUEGGEMANN, John, to Jeremiah J. Driscoll; 861 Amsterdam Av, 5 years	$1,500
CORBITT, Mary T., to Morris Steinheimer; 3d Av, 1,588, n w corner of 89th St, 5 years	3,000
GOLDING, Catherine, to Charles Schmitz; 571 2d Av, 5 years	1,032
GREENFIELD ST, 91; Rosie Greenfield to Congregation Eitzchaim Mesach Hoari, 7¼ years	480
MEYER, Lena, to Charles Stearn and another; 8th Av, 2,171, n w corner of 117th St, store, &c., 5 years	1,800
RAYNER, Jane, to Michael Benjamin and another; 157 to 163 Goerck St, 3 years	3,250

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Lewis Z., to Carl Fischer; s e corner of 103d St and Lexington Av, 3½ years	33,000
BARNETT, Samuel, to Emilie J. Murray; n e corner of Clinton and Monroe Sts, installments	4,000
BELL, Enoch, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Courtlandt Av, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 1 year	12,500
BELL, Enoch C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of Elton Av and 162d St, 1 year	7,000
BELL, Thomas H., and others to Randolph W. Townsend; 120 West 134th St, 3 years	24,000
BLOCH, Emil, to John S. Cram, executor, &c.; n e corner of 5th Av and 135th St and s e corner of 5th Av and 136th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years	85,000
BOTHNER, Frederick J., to Peter Doelger and another, executors; w s of 3d Av, 48 ft n of 90th St, 3 years	15,000
COLAIZZI, Mary A., and another to Frank G. Coryell; e s of Hoe St or Av, 79.2 ft s of Home St, demand	575
COURTNEY, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 34th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	14,000
CUTTING, Minnie S., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 78th St, 116.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years	12,500
DAVID, Charles F., to Martin L. Rickerson; e s of Avenue B, 28.3 ft n of 14th St, 3 months	3,000
DE TOLEDO y Perez, Bernardo, to Frederic R. Coudert and another, Trustees; 56 West 22d St, 3 years	44,000
DUNDON, Arthur H., to Anna J. Randall; n e corner of Creston Av and Kirk Place — to Grand Boulevard and Concourse, demand	15,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road, 150 ft n of road leading from King's Bridge to Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, 3 years	15,000
FERGUSON, Arthur D., and another to Lester A. Cramer; Lot 5, map of forty-one lots, fronting on Southern Boulevard, Crotona Park and Parkway, &c., Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years	600
GAMBLE, James and Mary, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; s s of Hull Av, 313.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, installments	3,000
GEIS, Adam, to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 101st St, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years	15,000
GEIS, Adam, to William M. Kingsland; s s of 101st St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years	16,000
GEREGHTY, ——, wife of John J., to Cyrus Hitchcock; n s of Columbus Av, 25 ft e of Lincoln St, 5 years	2,330
GITSKY, Isaac, Joseph, and William, to executors of Morris Gitsky; n s of 31st St, 12 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	10,000
HAAS, Therese, to Phineas and Leopold Sondheim, trustees; n s of 141st St, 281.6 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years	8,000
HAFT, Cecilia, to William Rankin; n s of 107th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	10,800
HARRINGTON, Mary F., to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c.; 366 West 120th St, installments and 5 years, (two mortgages)	13,000
HAYES, Eliza J., to William Wicke and others, executors; 314 West 71st St; 5 years	16,000
HOFFMANN, Jobst, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 115th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av and adjoining property, (two mortgages,) 1 year	33,000
HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 115th St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	5,548
HOHNER, Christina, to Julius Rauter; Catherine St, now Daly Av, w corner of Samuel St, 3 years	4,000
HOTMER, Charles F., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 260 West 74th St, 3 years	4,000
KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 160th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, demand	7,000
KITCHEN, Andrew, to Carsten H. Bohlen; n s of 160th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, demand	6,000
KITCHEN, Andrew, to Carsten H. Bohlen; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, demand	12,000
KITCHEN, Andrew, to Carsten H. Bohlen; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, ½ year	3,500
KNABE, Diedrich, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 193 and 195 Elm St, demand	10,000
LYNCH, Mary, to Mary Cavanagh; 6 Roosevelt, 3 years	1,000
MARX, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Audubon Av, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 3 years	3,500
MAXWELL, Elizabeth, to Max Weil; e s of Wales Av, 100 ft s of St. Mary's St, 3 years	1,800
MASS, Mary E., to Julie E. Brettell; 515 West 158th St, 3 years	2,500
O'REILLY, Jane E. and Ellen, by guardian, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 250 7th Av, 5 years	8,000
OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, to Janet Rudd, executrix, &c; s s of 110th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	12,000
PRICE, Mary J., to Hugh O'Neill; e s of Monroe (Morris) Av, 95 ft s of 173d St, 3 years	6,382
QUIRK, Mary T., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 250 to 254 West 124th St, secures undertaking	3,000
RIVERSIDE ASSOCIATION to Frederick Beadel; n s of 169th St, 125 ft e of West End Av, 3 years	25,000
SCHMITTLIETZ, John E., to Julia L. Morrison; e s of Pleasant Av, 50 ft n of 117th St, 3 years	10,000
SCHREYER, Isma, to Emanuel Alexander and another; s s of 149th St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	10,000
SCHREYER, Isma, to Joseph Bauer; s s of 159th St, 375 and 350 ft e of Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year	3,000
SCHREPER, Isma, to Annie C. Cochran; s s of 159th St, 375 and 350 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years, (two mortgages)	36,000
SORENSON, Laurids C., to Walter H. Sloane; n s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, demand	4,000
STONEBRIDGE, Charles, and wife to Eleanor M. Bell; s s of Garden Av or St, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av, 1 year	200
TETSCH, Karl and Dora, to Magdalena Sieke; 139 Thompson St, 4 years	3,000
THOMAS, Rowland W., and Isaac L. Dunn to United States Trust Company, executors, &c.; n w corner of Crotona Av and Jefferson St	8,600
TOELBERG, Marie, to George Stolz; e s of Kelly St, 52.11 ft s of 167th St, ½ year	750
TOELBERG, Marie, to George Stolz; e s Brook Av, 158.4 ft n of 169th St, ½ year	250
w of Amsterdam Ac, 2 years	20,000
TOELBERG, John, to Smith Williamson; w s of Vyse Av, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years	1,000
TOELBERG, John, to Smith Williamson; w s Bryant Av, 116.8 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years	500
TOPPING, William, to Marcus Nathan; 530 West 159th St, demand	3,000
ULLMAN, Sigmund, to Regine Bunzl; 129 East 73d St, 5 years	10,000
WELLS, Charles T., to New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 84th St, 200 ft	

Mechanics' Liens.

LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; the Passaic Rolling Mill Company against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor	$11,845
PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x125; Martin Anderson against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor	116
WEBSTER AV, e s, 220 ft n of 179th St, 25x150; William L. Hauptman against Ann Foley, owner; Charles V. Loughman, contractor	67
WHITE PLAINS AV, s e corner of Logan St, William's Bridge; James De Carlo against Mrs. H. C. Duncan, owner; Antonio Barbetta, contractor	1,117
111TH ST, 307 and 309 West; Spitelnik & Goldstein against Dora Scheer, owner; Metzner & Kupferman, contractors	280
144TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x100; Martin Anderson against George F. Lewis, owner and contractor; William S. Shaw, contractor	116
116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; Nathan Kosovsky against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor	88

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of Rose St, 24.6x100; Enoch C. Bell, with Andrew Kitchen, 15 payments	$12,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

79TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.2; James F. Disken, on J. L. Osborne, to James Rogers	$500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEALS, James H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	$12,000
BUSEY, William H., to Frank W. Gilbert	Nom.
BUCHANAN, Adelaide E. T., to Leopold Wallach	13,500
COOK, Alfred A., to Leopold Wallach	2,000
DEVINE, James, to Thomas Egan	Nominal
DEXTER, Stanley W., trustee, to Cecelia Haft	Nominal
HERRMAN, Morris S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	23,500
HOE, William A. and George E., executors, to Eliza A. Smith	4,000
HYATT, Augusta, to Lena Hotze and another, executors	10,269
HAFT, Cecelia, to William Rankin	2,700
O'NEILL, Hugh, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	27,000
PHILLIPS, William H., executor and trustee of Charles C. Hastings, to Lizzie H. Holme, (nine assignments)	Omitted
SMULLEN, Lawrence, and another to George H. Toop	Nominal
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Maria Hillenbrand	Nominal
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations	20,000
TODD, Robert W., to Emeline A. Kemp	1,533
WALLACH, Leopold, to Henry Wallach	13,628

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, s w corner of 10th St, 50x69.8; Sarah Lichtenstein, executrix, and others against Oscar Hammerstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wise & Lichtenstein.

BOWERY, 391; Sanford Simonds against Albert Wagner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Phillips.

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Willett St, 50x50; Grand St, n s, 75 ft w of Willett St, 25x100; Pitt St, 125 and 127; 22d St, n e s, 100 ft n w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; 23d St, s w s, 120.10 ft n w of 2d Av, 20.10x98.9, and other parcels out of town; Alice Horsefield against Josephine H. Black and others, (two actions, partition;) attorney, S. Campbell.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 183.10 ft s of 155th St, runs s 101.6x w 104x s 66.8x w 106.8 to St. Nicholas Av x n 167x e 245.8 to beginning; the Bowery Savings Bank against Jennie B. Boyd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.

WASHINGTON ST, 354-356; Martin L. Rickerson against Albert Edwards, (attachment;) attorney, A. H. Browne.

WATER ST, 630, and Scammel St, 59; Thomas Sheffield against Mary J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. E. Halpin.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, Lot 82, map of Washingtonville, 30x170; Carsten H. Bohlen against George E. Hanson and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

3D AV, s w corner of 170th St, 26x82x—x122.6; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Benjamin Steinhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

47TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100; 36th St, 50 West; 2d Av, e s, 39.7 ft s of 87th St, 19.7x78; 2d Av, n e corner of 48th St, 25.2x100, (action to declare trust void, &c.;) attorney, G. H. Starr.

55TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Henry W. Schmidt and another, executors, &c., against Moses Koenig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Foskett & Bishop Company against Edward Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dill, Seymour & Kellogg.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

27—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The United States, and 297—The United States, appellant, vs. Frederick Marsh and others.—Argument concluded by James C. Carter, for Ainsa and Marsh and others.

15—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company, and 16—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company and others.—Submitted by Rochester Ford for the appellant, and by Solicitor General Richards and Matthew G. Reynolds for the United States.

28—Juan Pedro Camou, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argued by Rochester Ford for the appellant, and by Matthew G. Reynolds for the appellee.

30—Robert Perrin, appellant, vs. The United States and others.—Argument commenced by Byron Waters for the appellant.

Call for to-day: 30, 119, 531, 82, 536, (540 and 541,) 157, 151, (494,) 85, (and 87, 88, and 17,) 481.

Calendars for Thursday, March 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

110—Thomson-Houston Electric Co. vs. Maher.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

108—Merritt & C. Wreck Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
47—Gibbons vs. Tugs E. C. Baker and Ed. L. Levy.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 459, 462, 468, 325, 372, 410, 297, 468.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Nat. Hudson River Bank vs. Chaskin.
58—Laverdure vs. Mayor, &c.
59—Cuming vs. Roderick.
60—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
61—Ewing vs. Wightman.
62—Kahn vs. Lichtenstein.
63—Davis vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers.
33—Seymour vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
49—Sire vs. Rosenquest.
36—Lockwood vs. Man. Storage and Warehouse Co.
65—Baker vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
66—Gluck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
67—Scheeler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
68—Van Tassel vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
69—Waelthaer vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gerth vs. Gerth.
2—Siwitzky vs. Siwitzky.
3—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
4—Canavan vs. O'Neill.
5—Lowenstein vs. Schiffer.
6—Schiffer vs. Lauterbach.
7—Wall vs. Benner.
8—Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester St. Ry. Co.
9—Kehler vs. Kessel.
10—Schminotti vs. Coddy.
11—Lange vs. Hirsch.
12—Hinrichs vs. Page.
13—German Life Ins. Co. vs. Steinfeld.
14—Jordan vs. Jordan.
15—Sonneburg vs. Sonneburg.
16—De Brakeleer & Co. vs. Schwabeland.
17—Anderson vs. De Brakeleer & Co.
18—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. same.
19—In re Fitzgerald.
20—Davidson vs. Davidson.
21—Rogers vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
22—Dawley vs. Pratt.
23—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.
24—People, &c., vs. Beckwith.
25—Hayes vs. Linn.
26—Korn vs. Korn.
27—In re Cottrel.
28—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
29—In re East Side B'k.
30—In re Canda.
31—Scanion vs. Forley.
32—Dodin vs. Klein.
33—Whipple vs. Bonnell.
34—Kunse vs. Kunse.
35—Bainard vs. Gray.
36—People, &c., vs. Johnstone.
37—Same vs. Young.
38—Same vs. Janiff.
39—Same vs. Scheffler.
40—Maddy vs. Horton.
41—In re Am. Real Estate Invest. Union.
42—In re Electric R. R. Co. of U. S.
43—Read vs. Suydam.
44—Smyth vs. Parfitt.
45—Hilton vs. Hilton.
46—In re Connelly.
47—Phelps vs. Phelps.
48—University Press vs. Williams.
49—Cottone vs. Cottone.
50—Hayes vs. Scott.
51—Meyer vs. Man. Ry. Co.
52—Ohl vs. same.
53—Kempf vs. same.
54—Hoffman vs. same.
55—Hanner vs. Menzenhaer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.

691—Rose vs. Durant.
684—Fraser vs. Work.
Preferred Causes.
6549—Weiser vs. Kling.
6492—O'Toole vs. Manhattan Real Estate and Building Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

6185—B. Kreischner & Sons vs. Haas.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5845—Rosson vs. Hanson.
6084—Abrahams vs. Schackman.
6089—Merritt vs. Smith.
2972—Green vs. Stewart.
6125—Leist vs. Leist.
5436—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
6072—Schuffiay vs. Getter.
6073—Gryer vs. Gettler.
6074—Panzelle vs. Panzelle.
6076—Birdsell vs. Gardner.
6109—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
6113—Grams vs. Weddenen.
6132—Campbell vs. Belknap.
5631—Graham vs. Wm. Brooks' Sons & Co.
4267—Caesar vs. Mather.
6121—Toscain vs. Avon.
5568—Aronowitz vs. Cohen.
5897—Tiefenbacher vs. Herskovitz.
5910—Fruit Auction Co. vs. Lawless.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6103—Gottschalk vs. Phipps.
6100—Lieberman vs. Propper.
6082—N. Y. City and Westchester R'y vs. Portchester St. R'y.
6186—Wotherspoon vs. Adams.
6171—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Morse.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6236.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Monday, March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned until March 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15415—Reilly vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
14935—Wallace vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15358—Colonial Brewery vs. Chawat.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14533—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15308—Semon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15246—Knevals vs. Zucker.
15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15183—Neuman vs. Gauss.
14837—Rhal vs. Board of Education.
15192—Finnegan vs. Beihl.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
13093—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.
15047—Biegelisen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15398—Sarfaty vs. Reddy.
14288—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
14851—Eron vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10019—Pondir vs. Huntington.
15203—Spellman vs. Muhlfeld.
15204—Same vs. same.
15056—Tcherniack vs. Tcherniack.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4391—Citron vs. Bayley.
8685—Stein, Bloch & Co. vs. Marks.
9462—Haas vs. Bowman.
7046—Trumpetere vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9579—Falk vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9672—Same vs. same.
4980—Kraemer vs. Bjerrum.
7680—Rosenberg vs. Ash.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10023.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

9361—Summers vs. Colver.
9363—Wecklin vs. Greek-American Confectionery Co.
9409—Framan vs. Stephens.
9039—Toher vs. The Mayor, &c.
8499—Shegon vs. Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
9637—Leahy vs. Beall.
9690—Newman vs. Rogers.
9715—Isenstein vs. Porter.
9771—Diamond Match Co. vs. Hart.
9861—Berghorn vs. Reidell.
9870—Martin vs. Hatton. Inquest.
8896—Worn vs. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—At 11 A. M.

1328—Contested will of Jamima Payne.
Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.
William T. Broadway.
Edward Gibb.
John J. Lennon.
Catharine Maleton.
Homer P. Conway.
Thomas J. Wendover.
At 2 P. M.
James Quirk.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

734—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
686—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Young Bros.
883—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4635½—Halpin vs. Schachne.
884—Schiffer vs. Rosenthal.
923—Bach vs. Bastinelli.
924—Same vs. Pfaf.
925—Williams vs. Bert.
926—Duffy vs. Brady.
927—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
929—Boehm vs. Brendly.
930—Hines vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
931—Gallagher vs. same.
932—Hoey vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
933—Whalen vs. Crane.
934—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
935—Clary vs. Tripler.
936—Reilly vs. David Stevenson Brew. Co.
937—Marthiller vs. Hellbrum.
938—Bilsky vs. Bernstein.
939—Rowland vs. Walsh.
940—Eisler vs. Neuberger.
941—Bonnell vs. Field.
942—Ruff vs. Emmett.
943—Same vs. Bradford.
944—Same vs. McAlvon.
945—O'Brien vs. Ahrens.
946—Zust vs. Northrup.
947—Young vs. Ackerman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

663—Siff vs. Lowenstein.
459—Kleinert vs. Iba.
2852—O'Connor vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
449—Connelly vs. Clark.
893—Brody vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
225—Boehm vs. McCoy.
226—Iba vs. same.
826—Marshall vs. Stern.
895—Toher vs. Stinard.
808—Hurry vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
3447½—Venturieri vs. Garafalo.
164—Raphael vs. Buckhardt.
2684—Moore vs. Baird.
809—Cohen vs. Mellis.
948—Cogswell vs. Miller.
949—Schlessinger vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
950—Wissig vs. Deutsch-American Schuetsen, &c.
951—Rieger vs. Lyons.
952—Davidson vs. Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.
953—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Price.
954—Overman Wheel Co. vs. Ward.
955—Kaplan vs. Remstein.
956—Becker vs. Sonn.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
958—Wellman vs. Pollard.
959—Atwater vs. Morrison.
960—Fishbein vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
961—Golden vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
962—Rosenberg vs. Kirshbaum.
963—Schrinken vs. Barron S. S. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3336—Storm vs. Jaeckel.
4536—Safford vs. Seely.
3729—Allen vs. N. Y. Advertising Sign Co.
4441—Bergman vs. Conried.
4242—Miller vs. Stern.
4832—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Smith.
4197—Morretti vs. Rich & Maeder.
4284—Witte vs. Nathalie Anthracite Coal Co.
4394—Lonergan vs. Traitler.
3136—Katz vs. Hyman.
4393—R. A. Ryley Co. vs. O'Loughlin.
4678—Mersick vs. Treu.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills.
4432—N. Y. & Brooklyn Malt. Co. vs. Schalck.
4447—Tucker vs. Perkins.

Highest number reached in regular call, 963.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—Alice Allen.
2—John Clancy.
John Sullivan.
3—Simon Buttner.
4—Peter O'Connor.
5—Sophia Johnson.
6—Liberto Cipolla.
7—John W. Curtis.
8—Benjamin Chapman.
9—Henry Frerer.
10—Annie Goldberg.
11—Simon Buttner.
12—Benjamin Friedlander.
13—Michael Roach.
14—Clara W. Benson.
15—John H. Kolkman.
Pleadings.
1—John Farrell.
2—John Sullivan.
3—George Brown.
John Donaldson.
John Donaldson.
4—William Clinton.
5—Trumbull W. Cleaveland.
6—John Thompson.
7—John Murphy.
8—Patrick Connell.
9—John Mitchell.
James Merrill.
10—Henry Clay Wade.
11—John Harvey.
Henry Muller.
12—Louis Marcushon.
13—Joseph Earnest.
14—Bridget McCarthy.
15—Frederick W. Simpson.
16—Herman Meyer.
17—Julius Singman.
18—Annie Goldberg.
19—Moritz Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Recess until Friday, March 18.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Stephen R. Tobin.
2—James Brasier.
Patrick Watson.
3—George W. Wilson.
4—Albert J. Pierce.
5—Adam Leech.
6—Leonard Norris.
Henry Jones.
7—Louis Schmidt.
8—William Johnson.
9—Thomas Lyons.
10—Salvator Broncator.
11—George W. Duval.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Blake for the People.

1—Francesco Curcio.
2—Daisey Taisler.
3—John Worthington.
4—Amos Johnson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Adams—Richard M. Henry. Obermayer vs. Larsen—Daniel P. Ingraham. Dixon vs. Dixon—Wilber McBride. Schwenn vs. Schwenn—Horace Secor, Jr. Matter of Nutting—Daniel J. Earley. Matter of Donaldson—Morris Cukor.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Doelger vs. Walsh—William F. Clare. Dinwiddie vs. Metzger—Ezekiel Fixman. Strauss vs. Siegel-Cooper Company—William G. Choate.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—H. Herrmann Lumber Company vs. Thomas Williams—John A. Fitzpatrick.

SUPREME COURT—Fursman, J.—Amelia Aaron vs. Anna Oberle—John J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Fanny Bach vs. William Solomon—Benjamin Hoffman. Duncan Smith vs. Western Agency—Charles S. Mackenzie.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.

169—Lasagna vs. Lasagna.
872½—Blue vs. Greenpoint Savings Bank.
407—Ments vs. Both.
89—Cariello vs. Power.
352—N. Y. Bldg. Loan, &c., Co. vs. Purdy.
362—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Burnes.
363—Leslie vs. Moses.
374—Hoffmann vs. Hoffmann.
212—Winter vs. Dowes.
308—Henry vs. Henry.
386—Fisher vs. Fisher.
106—Donerson vs. Donerson.
107—Grau vs. Hoh.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

1623—Fury vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
4581½—Darrow vs. Wendelstadt.
2313—Gray vs. Nassau R. R.
2781—Titus vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
3390—Seckels vs. Samilson.
1840—Morrisey vs. Blake.
2594—Bennett vs. Nassau R. R.
4943—Delabarre vs. Reuwick.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2389—Beck vs. Nassau R. R.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
2734—McLaughlin vs. Nassau R. R.
1777—Baird vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2742—Bagully vs. Sarasohn et al.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2553—Woodcock vs. Adler Veneer Seat Co.
1792—Towner vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2723—Spitzer vs. Ludwig et al.
2170—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4871—Dalton vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4413—Braisted vs. Bloomingdale.
3425—Dean vs. 3d Av. Railroad.
2691—Frank vs. Nassau Railroad.
2241—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
1222—Correard vs. Tichman.
1442—Correard vs. Berti.
2783—Martin vs. Lunning et al.
2372—Hamil vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1854—Meyer vs. Nassau Railroad.
1757—Donlon vs. Nassau Railroad.
1765—Riley vs. Nassau Railroad.
2460-2461—Glynn vs. Nassau R. R.
1706—Lynch vs. Greason et al.
4080—Bradford vs. Self.
4710—Hills vs. Houston et al.
2435—Stanton vs. McGrath.
1610—Smith vs. Nassau Railroad.
1847—Lagerquist vs. Nassau R. R.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
2412—Knoop vs. Nassau R. R.
2750—Hurring vs. McNeill.
1724—Chapman vs. Tinsley.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
1967—Goldman vs. Newman.
1370—Tillman vs. Nassau R. R.
1371—Smith vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1189—Seifter vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1748—Tynan vs. Keck et al.
614—Barr vs. St. Catharine's Hospital.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
2543—Milliken vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2205—Linehan vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
2418—Gage vs. Allen.
2556—O'Donnell vs. Am. Sugar Refining Co.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau R. R.
1804—Fox vs. City of Brooklyn.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
2544—Fallon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4638—Hart vs. Nassau R. R.
1767—Nielsen vs. Third Av. R. R.
2757—Smith vs. Smith et al.
4500—Matthews vs. Johnson.
1699—Jones vs. Roth.
1651—Ellis vs. Rosenthal et al.
1543—Loughnane vs. U. S. Ind. Ins. Co.
4483—Delves vs. Delves.
1972—Nash vs. Rigney.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
2630—Warren vs. Long Island R. R.
2631—Burns vs. City of Brooklyn.
1729—Still vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2784.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

269—Theodore Harerbusch vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
248—Johannah Cavanaugh vs. James McKee.
407—Howard Daisley, &c., vs. Catherine F. Salomon.
81—William Walsh vs. Pompeii Maresi.
370—Thomas B. King vs. Charlotte M. Bierschenck.
194—Sarah Driffendle vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
413—Henry Corner vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
367—Michael Angelo Mercurio vs. Orsolina de Gennaro.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated Day Calendar.

104—Non-Electric Co. vs. Peabody.
151—Vincent vs. Mauterstock.
152—Alvoid vs. Fletcher.
153—Yonkers Gazette vs. Taylor.
155—Seymour vs. Seymour.
156—Riley vs. B. H.R.R.
141—Davis vs. Ferris.
138—Seagriff vs. B. H. R. R.
63—Mannix vs. Nassau Ferry Co.
187—Koenig vs. Bloomgarten.
157—Tompkins vs. Hazen.
158—Brown vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—John Griffin, Michael Sweeney, Henry Walsh, John Martin, burglary; Edward Bird, grand larceny; Henry Gallagher, rape; John Curtin, malicious mischief; Frank Mangan, Edward Stone, John G. Denslow, George H. Young, Kate Kelly, Nora Shaw, grand larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting of Bridget Merrigan, Maria M. Wadelton, James Sampler, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson, Margaret H. Schuyler, James L. Prousty, James Darragh, Allen F. [illegible], Edward Ake, [illegible], Esther Ferris, and Henry J. [illegible]. The [illegible] administration of James Reilly. The estate of Alice F. Hand and John V. Richardson. The transfer tax of William Aikens, Mary C. Donnelly, Aquila B. England, and Jacob Phillipp.

Contested Calendar—At 10:30, No. 17, will of Margaret Melville; 18, will of Abraham Nash; 19, will of Andrew F. Erickson; 20, will of Joseph A. St. John; 21, will of Eliza Wild; 22, will of Elizabeth McCullough; 23, will of Jacob Wahlen; 24, will of Mary O'Neil; 14, will of Edward Keane.

Miss Turner Was 107 Years Old.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 16.—Miss Peggy Turner, who was believed to be the oldest resident of the State, died last evening at her home, in West Lampeter, aged 107 years. She was born in this county, and was never beyond its borders, and was only once on the cars, a trip of three and a half miles from this city to Rohrerstown.

Mrs. De Wolf Hopper Sues Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Edna Wallace Hopper has brought suit in this city for a divorce from De Wolf Hopper. She has also begun similar proceedings in New York. Her attorneys here, Dunn & McPike, refuse to make public any more facts regarding the case than are contained in the complaint, which gives as causes of action willful desertion and failure to provide.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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WITHIN ONE MILE OF STATION.
An attractive, modern, well-built house in perfect order; five acres of land, with stable, etc.; fine old trees, shrubs, and an excellent garden. Price asked, $17,500. For further particulars (6257) APPLY TO
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Elegant suites, eight rooms and bath, superior location and arrangements; elevator, steam heat, hall boys. Special rates till Fall. See Superintendent, on premises, or L. B. SMITH, 60 Liberty Street, New York.

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FOR RENT,
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17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 103 West 55th Street.

3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE dwelling; good neighborhood and most convenient location in Harlem. Apply on premises, 136 West 126th St.

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40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., N. Y.

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NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.
A few cheap, desirable offices to let; for jewelers, &c., with elevator and steam heat. Rents, $250 up.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—Large ground-floor office, between Broadway and Nassau Street, south of Maiden Lane, containing 3,800 square feet of floor space, and suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator. s30-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
f17—1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tenney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible] LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. [illegible] enclosed piazzas filled with tropical plants. Music Daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THE DE SOTO,

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One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.

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Atlantic City, N. J.

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ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

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in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well.

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THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.

A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Ky. Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to $15 per week. American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—50 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GENTLEMEN forming fine tailoring club desire additional members; results economy; liberal credits. PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others, $4 per week; circulars sent. 148 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large furnished room; references.

41ST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor in Woman's Club House. Apply President, 15 West 42d St., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and light sewing in a small private family; personal references from last employer. 45 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; is a very good seamstress; city reference. 239 West 30th St.; three bells.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress, or as maid; city reference. H. E., Box 339, 1,269 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a girl to cook; will assist with washing; American family; thoroughly experienced; meats, soups, desserts; good baker; permanent place; best city reference. F., 1,157 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By an American Protestant; excellent cook and assist with washing; reliable, obliging; competent; reference. Lord, 1,402 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By an experienced German cook in small American family; would assist with washing. Box L, 1,518 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly; willing to go to the country. 240 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 320 East 34th St., Larsson.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker, just starting in business, wishes a few more customers; very moderate prices. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a competent French nursery governess or companion; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; good teacher; best references. Mademoiselle, 149 West 38th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best reference. Refinement, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to traveling; references. 146 East 59th St.; no cards.

MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's or grown children's maid; good references. 17 Greenwich Av., Mrs. Tieche.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman to do laundry and chamber work. Mrs. Hauser, 148 East 19th St.; seen from 2 till 4 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress; to take home fine family washing. Corrado, 117 West 26th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant; first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 236 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Middle-aged colored woman as child's nurse; personal city references. Call, after 10 A. M., 129 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged nurse; willing and obliging; would travel; four years' city reference. Emanuel, 346 West 59th St.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork. Hodge, 215 East 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress; the last employer can be seen. 303 [illegible], Miss Haringnod; no cards.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 74 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

SHOPPER.—An experienced shopper would like few more customers; family shopping specialty; references. Careful, Box 112, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged man as butler; good experience in all branches; private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a smart English couple; expert in all branches; excellent reference. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; excellent care of silver; best references. L., 650 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By single man; speaks French and English; personal city references. L. D. Martin, 408 West 48th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; four in hand, gardener, &c.; present and former employers can testify to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Glenbrook P. O. Box 51, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 48 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 786 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; best city reference. M., 856 Boulevard.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands full charge of gentleman's place; greenhouses; all kinds of vegetables, fruits, shrubbery; thorough farmer; 14 years in present place. M. K., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class at all its branches; single; German; best references; gentleman's private place. C. H., care of Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing vegetables and flowers thoroughly; also under glass; best references. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—By Swiss-French; good gardener and useful man; city or country; good reference. C. J. E., Box 328, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a German; speaks English and French; best references; long experience; for hotel or club; city or country. E., Box 220, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 398-79th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—A thoroughly competent maid for one lady; must speak French and have city reference. Call to-day, from 10 to 1, 162 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Japanese cook wanted for private family; wages $40. Call, with references, Room 1, fourth floor, 59 Wall St., to-day between 11 and 1.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s28-law6mTh

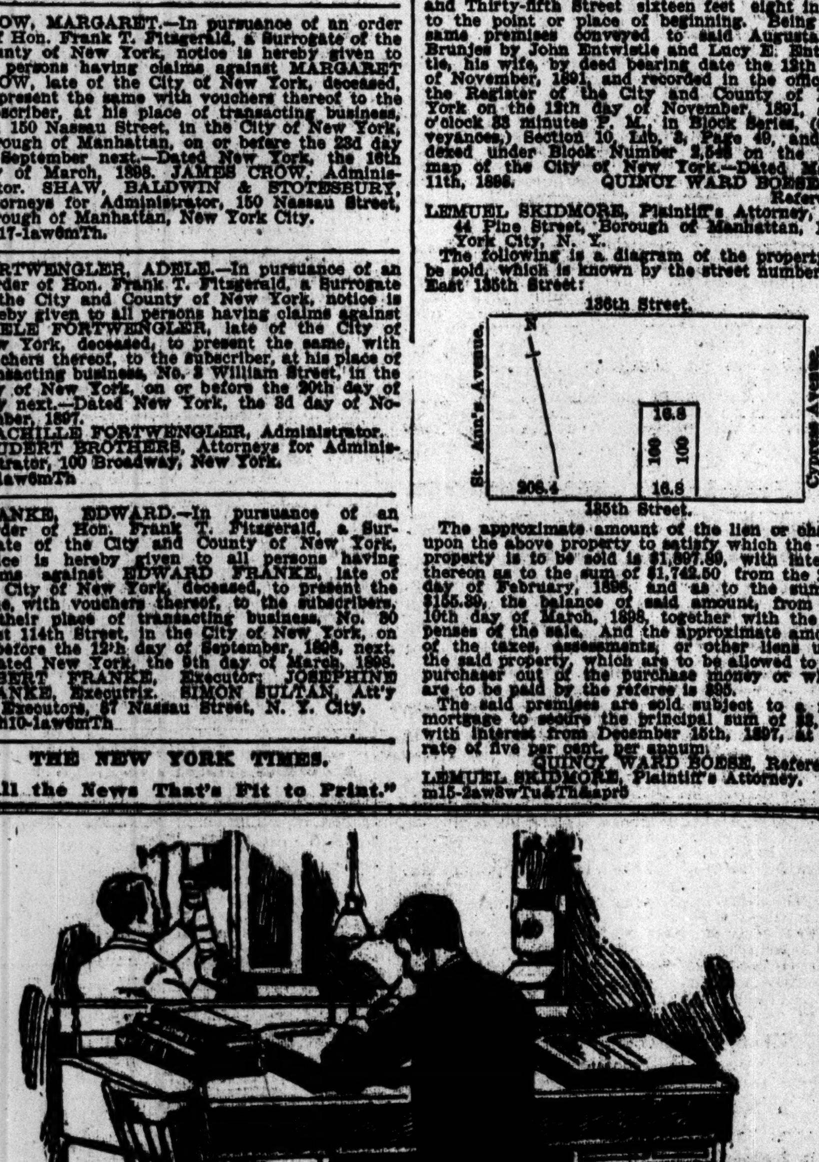
CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-law6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-law6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-law6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."



Office work precludes sufficient bodily exercise, and lack of such exercise brings on indigestion, dyspepsia and stomach troubles generally. The case of a Chicago bookkeeper demonstrates this fact clearly.

"Through close confinement in my calling," said he, "I became a confirmed dyspeptic and you know what that means. I was miserable, and made every one else so. In a state of extreme distress I went to medicine for relief. The druggist recommended Ripans Tabules. Without any particular confidence in their effecting a cure, I took them, and to-day must confess that I have not the feeling I once had for a patent medicine. They certainly braced up my digestion wonderfully."

[illegible]

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO EUROPE.

S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Mar. 19	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Ems	April 2	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Werra	April 16	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Ems	May 14	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Ems	June 18	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Maasdam	July 2	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Berlin	July 2	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Berlin	July 2	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Werra	July 2	[illegible] days	[illegible]
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	[illegible] days	310
S. S. Servia	July 2	[illegible] days	[illegible]

Independent tickets for individual travelers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.

☞ Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention leaves from Boston by S. S. Canada, June 30. JAPAN, June 18, Aug. 23. Palestine Party, Sept. 24. Round the World, Sept. 12, Oct. 11. Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

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"SUNSET LIMITED"
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Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.

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NIAGARA FALLS.
$8 EXCURSION VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD

Saturday, March 19th, 1898.

Trains foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8:00 P. M. Tickets at 113, 363, 671, and 942 Broadway, New York, and 338, 339, and 726 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards cor. 87th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 32d St. & 10th Av., THOMAS STOKES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.

Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT, President.
F24-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

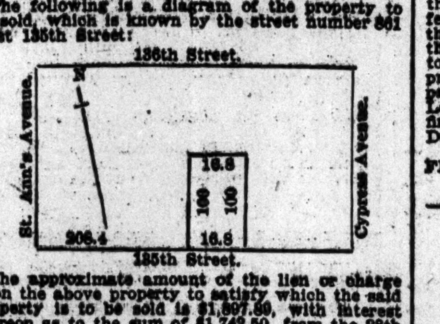
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIE E. BRETTELL, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Entwistle and Lucy E. Entwistle, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 33 minutes P. M. in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Lib. 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 561 East 135th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,897.89, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.39, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $95.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $2,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
m15-2aw3wTu&Th&apr5

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—[illegible] against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

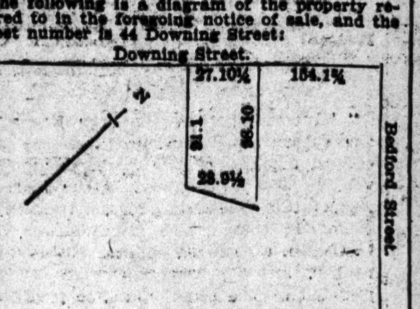
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,053 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

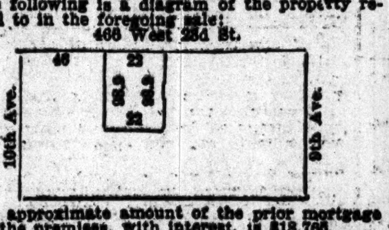
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,769.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4

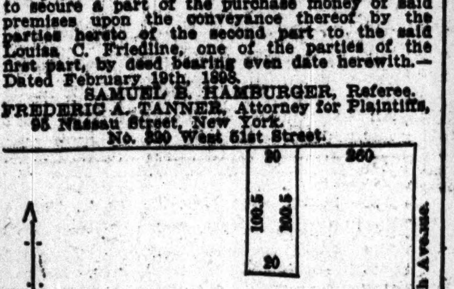
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.



The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EBENEZER P. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. WRIGHT and WALTER S. WRIGHT, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 14, 1898.

STIMSON & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Liberty Street, New York.

To George F. Wright and Walter S. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the City of New York.

STIMSON & WILLIAMS,
mh17-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, insolvent, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOMMER, Clerk.

WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 56 Broadway, N. Y. City. f17-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 369 Broadway in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898.

SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Receiver.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 369 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh16-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES WINTHROP BASTINE, plaintiff, against ANDREW J. BASTINE, Mary E. Bastine, Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.—Dated, New York, February 21st, 1898.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
f24-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorney.

WERTHEIMER, MAURICE, AND STEINBERGER, HERMAN AND JACOB.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MAURICE WERTHEIMER, Herman Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger, co-partners doing business under the names and styles of Wertheimer & Co., and Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company, lately doing business at Nos. 610 to 614 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, and at Johnstown, in the State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Maurice Wertheimer, Herman Steinberger, and Jacob Steinberger, as co-partners doing business under the names and styles of "Wertheimer & Co." and "Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company," for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 627 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. BRUNO RICHTER, Assignee.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City
f24-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f17-law6wTh

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 357 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.

GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.

ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m3-law6wTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 14.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, noon.

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $80 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon | Lucania, April 9, 8 AM
Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM | Etruria, April 16, 10 AM
Umbria, April 2, 10 AM | Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Normandie...March 19 | La Bretagne....April 9
La Navarre.... " 26 | La Gascogne.... " 16
La Bourgogne.. " 30 | La Navarre..... " 23
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, March 19, 10 A. M.
S. S. Edam, Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda......Mch 19 | Boadicea.......Apl. 9
Victoria.......Apl. 2 | Alexandra......Apl. 16

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 30, N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK.........................March 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE
HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu...........March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu............April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.......April 20
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Comanche, Fri., Mar. 18 | *Seminole, Thurs. Mar. 24
Algonquin, Tues., Mar. 22 | Iroquois, Fri., Mar. 25
(*Steamer, March 24, to Jacksonville direct.)
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..................Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM | Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM
Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM | Werra...Apl. 23, 10 AM
Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM | Kai. W. II. Apr. 30, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Mch. 19, 3 PM | Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM
Pennsylv'a, Mch. 26, 8 AM | Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM | Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....March 23 | PARIS.........April 13
ST. PAUL.....March 30 | ST. PAUL.......April 20
ST. LOUIS....April 6 | ST. LOUIS......April 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNLAND, Mar. 23 | NOORDLAND....April 6
SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30 | FRIESLAND....April 13
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway. Brooklyn Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:30 (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St. Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observations Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. For Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 [illegible] 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50 (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:30 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:40, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M. (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 4:45, (5:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6.20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 63 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] BOARD MEETING

[illegible] Week Selected as a Spring Vacation in Manhattan and Bronx.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE SCORED

Commissioner Mack Declares that Its Delay in Appropriating Money for the Erection of New Schoolhouses Is Criminal.

School Commissioner Mack at the meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday made a suggestion which, if followed up, may bring the School Board and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment into the courts. Mr. Mack spoke of the number of requests now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asking for appropriations for the building of new schoolhouses, and upon which action has been hanging fire since last November. He spoke of the necessity of having the money to build the schools, and then explained that, as the appropriation for the new schools was made mandatory by the State Legislature, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could exercise only a clerical function in the matter. He intimated that, unless the money is forthcoming soon, steps would be taken to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for the building of the new schools.

"The present board," said Mr. Mack, "came into a heritage of errors of commission. This was a few years ago, and the members went to work at once with feverish haste to build the schools that had been necessary long before, and in their zeal they almost caught up with the necessities of the school system. But we are threatened again with a lack of accommodation for the pupils by the present ruling powers, and for reasons which are apparent to most of us. Several men to whom were awarded contracts for building new schools have asked for the return of their cash forfeits, for we have not been able to get the money, so that they might go ahead with the work of building.

"If these buildings are held back and the accommodations become as poor as they were several years ago, those who are responsible for such a state of affairs will have been criminal in their action. It is a crime to so hamper the work of education, and this board cannot speak in terms too loud to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment about the matter. I maintain that with the necessity for greater school accommodations, existing as it does at present, the power that holds it back is criminal, especially as the Legislature appropriated a certain amount of money for the purpose, and thereby made the functions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment only clerical."

It was decided that the Committee on Sites and Buildings should urge the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to take action on the requests of the board now before it.

The report of the Committee on By-Laws, recommending the setting aside of the full week in which Good Friday occurs as a Spring vacation in the schools, was adopted. There was some opposition to the adoption of the resolution, but it was finally passed by a vote of 11 to 5. The week selected, April 3 to 9, includes not only Good Friday, but also some of the Passover days of the Jews. These church days usually cause a large number of absences, and this was one of the reasons why Holy Week was selected. Superintendent Jasper pointed out that the week was in the middle of a long session, when both teachers and pupils were in need of a rest, and he stated that while the State laws provide that there shall be thirty-two school weeks in the year, in this city the annual term is about forty weeks.

"The idea of the Spring holiday," explained Commissioner Pennington, one of its ardent supporters, "is not founded upon religious principles. If the parents paid tuition for their children at private schools they would not hear of continuous study without some vacation between Christmas and the Summer rest. The large private schools all have Spring holidays, and the public school children and teachers are entitled to the same amount of rest."

One of the recommendations offered to the board was the opening of a kindergarten for colored children in the basement of a colored church in One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The matter was laid over for investigation.

The report of Superintendent Jasper for February showed that seventeen male and twenty-nine female teachers had been favorably reported after trial, by Principals, and that of this number only one male teacher was rejected by the visiting Superintendents. The registered number of pupils in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx for the month was 214,864, an increase of 10,551 over the registration of last year, with an average daily attendance of 192,670, an increase of 6,140 over the attendance for February, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

Commissioner Keating Begins to Replace the Men He Removed.

Controller Coler yesterday made several changes in the arrangement of his staff. Albert Meyer, clerk to the Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, resigned, and Edward H. McGurk, a clerk, was promoted to the vacancy at a salary of $2,400. John P. Hilly, a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, took McGurk's place at $1,400 a year, and was succeeded by Samuel Barry. Walter G. Keech was made Assistant Superintendent of Markets at $3,000 a year; John Keleher was made a Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears at $2,500, and Jeremiah W. Walsh and Ralph Crammer were appointed to minor places at $1,300 and $1,500 respectively.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, who has made more removals since he assumed office than any other head of a department, has begun to fill up his depleted force. He made eight appointments of laborers yesterday from the new civil service list, and appointed C. C. Clarke chief clerk in the Bronx, at $1,800, and J. P. T. McPeak a leveler, at $1,200.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks and Ferries have reinstated nineteen ex-employes and made several promotions.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities has appointed T. N. Campbell purchasing agent of the department, at $2,000 salary, to succeed W. A. Scott, resigned, and E. G. McMahan to be steward of the Blackwell's Island Almshouse. He also appointed Dr. W. H. Peer, Dr. J. C. Wharton, and M. D. Caldwell Assistant Physicians in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of Queens.

Patrick J. Ryan has been appointed assistant clerk of the Ninth District Municipal Court for the full term of six years, at $3,000 per year.

Deputy Commissioner Maloney of the Department of Highways has appointed nine foremen and eighty laborers to go to work immediately in the Borough of the Bronx.

SHORE ROAD BILL VETOED.

The Mayor Declines to Approve a Bill Continuing the Commission.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday returned to the State Senate without his approval Bill No. 77, which seeks to amend the charter in the interest of the Shore Road Commissioners, who were removed from office on Tuesday. In his message the Mayor wrote:

> The Corporation Counsel has advised that the commission referred to in these acts went out of existence when the charter took effect on the 1st day of January, 1898, and that all the powers which it was authorized to exercise are by the charter vested in city officers.
>
> The effect of the proposed act is, therefore, to revive and continue in existence the Shore Road Commission. It is not only an unnecessary law, but it is distinctly objectionable as directly interfering with the exercise by the local authorities of the powers granted to them by the charter, and as providing the expensive machinery of a special commission to do work which city officers under the charter have ample authority to accomplish.

ALBANY, March 16.—Senator Brush of Kings is hopeful that Mayor Van Wyck's removal of the Shore Road Commission may yet be rendered void. He expects that the Mayor will veto the bill, whose object is to continue the commission. "If he does," said the Senator to-day, "and we pass it over his veto, which I believe we can do, it will confirm the tenure of the entire commission and continue them in office, in spite of the Mayor's arbitrary and illegal removal."

Town and Village Bond Issues.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he had received a report from David McClure, [illegible] to investigate the alleged illegal bond issues of towns and villages in Queens and Richmond. He declined to discuss the report before he had consulted Mr. Whalen. Nearly $5,000,000, it is said, are involved, and the point at issue is that if the town and village officials exceeded their authority the City of New York is not liable. If they did not, the city must redeem the bonds.

PETERSON'S FIRST VICTIM.

Henry Pole Dies at Seney Hospital in His Wife's Presence—The Murderer's Wives.

Henry Pole, the crayon artist who was shot Tuesday by John O. Peterson at 308 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the Seney Hospital. Peterson's other victim, Mrs. Leonora Faulkner, cannot live. One of Peterson's bullets struck her in the forehead and entered the brain, another penetrated her lung on the left side, another entered the chin and went upward, coming out at a point under the right eye; one entered her neck, another shattered her left shoulder blade, and the sixth went through her neck.

Pole was shot in the neck, and the bullet severed the spinal cord and caused almost entire paralysis. He was conscious, however, until late Tuesday night. His wife was with him and assured him of her entire faith in his fidelity to her, which seemed to give him much satisfaction. He made an ante-mortem statement, in which he said that he had met Mrs. Faulkner at the corner, and that she told him that Peterson had locked her out. She was afraid of Peterson, as he had threatened to kill her, and asked Pole to go back to the house and help her to get in at the basement door. He did so, and Peterson opened the door and, without saying a word, shot him.

Peterson was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court on a charge of murder yesterday morning. He had previously been informed that Pole was dead, and had remarked: "Well, I did not mean to do him any harm." He asked Magistrate Brenner to give him a few days in which to consult a lawyer, and the case was set down for Monday morning. He was then taken to the borough Police Headquarters, where his photograph was taken for the Rogues' Gallery.

After Peterson was taken from the police court a stout, middle-aged woman came in and said she was his wife. Her name, she said, was Fabre Peterson, and she lived at 829 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, and they were married by the Rev. Dr. Haas of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in June, 1895. At that time he was employed on the fishing boat Al Foster and she was stewardess. At the time they were married Peterson claimed to be a widower, but she afterward learned that his first wife was still living.

"He treated me shamefully," she said, "and threatened to shoot me on more than one occasion. He is a very bad man and deserves all that he will get. I used to love him until I found that he had a sweetheart in Brooklyn. He called her Alanna, but I have learned that her name was Leonora. I do not know how many wives he really had. He has a wife living in Malme, Sweden, and he has a son in the Swedish Navy. I have letters from the woman in Sweden to show that he deserted her and forced her to provide for herself and her children. He treated her shamefully, too."

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Mary G. Atherton and Peter Lee Atherton were married about nine years ago. She was a young lady of refinement and excellent social position, residing with her father in Clinton, N. Y. After the wedding trip the couple went to live with the husband's parents at Louisville, Ky. Three years afterward the wife left her husband's house permanently, taking with her their child, a year and a half old, and came to New York, with the intention of changing her residence. In 1893 the husband secured an absolute divorce in Kentucky, on the ground of the wife's abandonment of him without fault on his part. The wife soon after secured a judgment of limited divorce, in an action brought in this State, on the ground of her husband's cruel treatment. The Court of Appeals has affirmed that judgment, holding, Justice Bartlett giving the opinion, that as the husband had appeared in the wife's action, and the fact being that the wife had changed her domicile from that of her husband to this State, by reason of his cruel treatment, her action, on appeal from an affirmance of judgment in her favor, was not to be deemed barred by the judgment of absolute divorce obtained by the husband. His action having been brought subsequent to the wife's change of domicile, she being only constructively served, as an absent resident, and did not appear, the husband's judgment in Kentucky was rendered without acquiring jurisdiction of the person of the wife, and it was void as to her, and without effect in this case. The Court held that a married woman may acquire a separate domicile in another jurisdiction than that of her husband's domicile when it is necessary for her to do so by reason of his conduct, such as cruel treatment, entitling her to a limited divorce.

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COMMON LAW RIGHT IN LITERARY PROPERTY.—The Jewelers' Mercantile Agency, Limited, secured an injunction, in 1894, in the Supreme Court, in this city, in its suit against the Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Company, restraining the defendants from making any use of the plaintiff's reference books or confidential sheets, and from copying, appropriating, printing, publishing, or using in any way information taken therefrom, or furnishing such information to others. The judgment was affirmed by the General Term two years ago, but was recently reversed by the Court of Appeals. The books and sheets referred to were furnished to subscribers, who signed an agreement to hold the information thus obtained confidential. The Court holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that by taking steps to copyright the book by depositing copies with the Librarian of Congress, with the notice of copyright printed on the title page, the plaintiff was divested of the common law right entitling it to injunction, and its remedy against violators of the right must be in the Federal courts. The Court holds that if a book, not copyrighted under the statute, be put by its author within the reach of the general public, so that all may have access to it, it matters not what limitations be put upon its use by subscribers or lessees, under agreement with the author; it is then public, and the common law right of control and first publication is gone. Such a dedication of it to the public has then been made as will authorize others to print and publish it without the author's permission.

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THE HIGHWAY LAW.—A judgment on a verdict for $5,000 secured by John M. McMahon in his suit against the town of Salem, Washington County, N. Y., to recover damages for an injury he received in 1895 by the fall of a defective bridge over Black Creek has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division because of the improper exclusion of evidence offered on the part of the defendant. The court held, in an opinion given by Justice Merwin, that in such an action it was not a defense to show simply that the Commissioner of Highways had no funds in his hands applicable to the repair of the bridge; it must also appear that there existed an inability, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, to obtain funds for that purpose, as, by Section 10 of the highway law, as amended by Chapter 606 of the Laws of 1895, it is provided that if at any time a bridge shall become unsafe the Commissioners of Highways of a town may, with the consent of the Town Board, cause repairs to be immediately made, although the expenditure of money required may exceed the sum raised for such purpose. A physician called on behalf of the plaintiff gave evidence tending to show that the plaintiff's injuries were serious and permanent. When asked if he had not made statements to others to the effect that the plaintiff had recovered he said he had not. Parties called by defendant to whom it was claimed the physician had made such statements were not allowed to testify to the fact that they were made. The Court based its reversal upon this exclusion, holding that the evidence was quite material to the issue.

FRANCHISE TAX ON FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The New England Loan and Trust Company, an Iowa corporation, whose business consists in loaning money on bonds and mortgages upon property in Western States, and which has a place of business and a President and Treasurer in this State, and pays for office rental, and also for salaries and services here, and has been licensed by the New York Banking Department, sought by writ of certiorari to review the action of the State Controller in assessing upon it a franchise tax, under Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896. The Third Appellate Division has confirmed the determination of the Controller, holding, by Justice Merwin, that as the company has a certain stock of Western securities in this State which are sold and replenished in the course of its business, the proceeds of which are deposited in a New York bank, and are subsequently sent West to be lent again on bond and mortgage, it may be said to have its capital stock employed within the State of New York, within the meaning of the tax law, and hence is subject to the license tax imposed by that law.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

A Report on the Conferences with the Manhattan Railway Men to be Made To-day.

THE MAYOR ON THE COMMISSION

He Tells a Delegation of North Side Taxpayers Who Ask His Aid What He Thinks of the Board.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock to receive the report of its Conference Committee, which has for some weeks been negotiating with a like committee representing the Manhattan Railway Company. The two committees met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and were together for more than two hours. R. M. Gallaway, Russell Sage, Marcellus Hartley, and George J. Gould were present for the Manhattan Company, and Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, and John H. Starin represented the Rapid Transit Board. Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel, and William B. Parsons, engineer, were also present for the commission.

The committee of the commission remained at work with its counsel and engineer for an hour after the Manhattan representatives had quitted the conference, making the draft of the report which will be presented to the commission to-day. No information respecting the nature of that report could be obtained, reporters being told that the report would be made public this afternoon.

A delegation of taxpayers of the north side, headed by the Rev. Father McMahon of West Farms; President Haffen of the Bronx, Councilman Hottenroth and G. A. Grossman, President of the North Side Taxpayers' Association, waited upon the Mayor yesterday to ask his assistance in securing rapid transit for the north side. They asked him to take measures, through the Corporation Counsel, to compel the Manhattan Elevated Road to carry out the terms of the charter of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, which it acquired seventeen years ago.

In 1880, they explained, the elevated railroad officials entered into a contract with the city to extend the system from Bedford Park westwardly to the city line and from One Hundred and Forty-third Street to West Farms, William's Bridge, and Westchester through that section east to the Bronx River.

"We are here," said Father McMahon, "because the company has not fulfilled its contract and to ask your aid in securing the modicum of rapid transit to which, as taxpayers, we are entitled. We have waited years, and our patience is almost exhausted. You can help us. Will you help us?"

Mr. Hottenroth asked the Mayor to see that no further privileges were granted to the elevated roads until it had fulfilled the terms of the old contract.

"You have my most complete sympathy," said the Mayor, "and I will do what I can. Rapid transit is needed, and you should have it. But what can I do? The Rapid Transit Commissioners are doubtless acting under the law, but they do not move very fast. They have spent $400,000 in the work, but rapid transit seems no nearer than when they first took office. I believe in better facilities for rapid transit, but rapid transit is tied hand and foot by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"The whole matter seems to rest in the hands of the Commissioners, and, as they hold their meetings in secret, I have no means of finding out what they do, except from the interviews of the Commissioners. Mr. Orr gives out an interview one day and another Commissioner gives out his views another day. The ideas of no two Commissioners seem to agree."

The attention of Mr. Orr was called to these remarks of the Mayor after the conference yesterday afternoon, and he was asked if he cared to reply to them.

"No," said Mr. Orr, smilingly. "The commission will meet to-morrow afternoon, and I would be glad to have the Mayor present with us."

EX-CORONER NASON'S CASE.

Report that He May Not Wait to be Tried—Coombs's Appeal.

Ex-Coroner Coombs of Kings County, who was convicted of grand larceny on Tuesday, will be brought up for sentence in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, when his attorney will argue for a stay. The collapse of ex-Coroner Nason when he heard the Coombs verdict was so complete that there was considerable talk in Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that he would not wait to be tried. It was even rumored that ex-Sheriff Buttling, who is his bondsman, intended to surrender him. This was denied by friends of Buttling, who say the ex-Sheriff has stood by Nason since his troubles first began.

District Attorney Marean was asked if he intended to seek an indictment against James J. Deegan, the clerk, who testified to having signed the fictitious signatures to the alleged inquests. He replied that he could not well answer the question at this time.

FUNERAL OF A HOSPITAL PET.

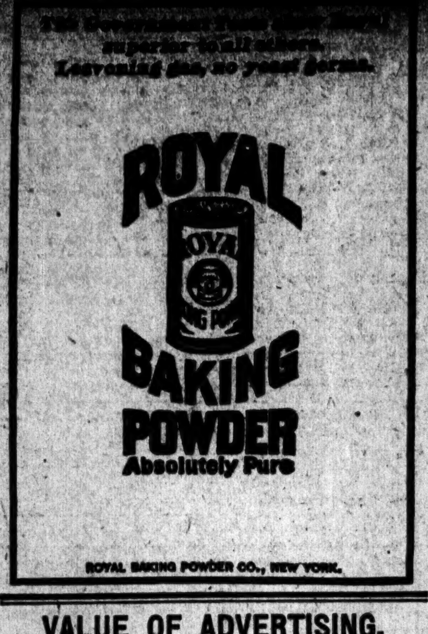
Goldie Greenstone's Death at St. Luke's Cause Sincere Mourning.

An unusually pathetic funeral service was held in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital yesterday noon, enlisting the tearful attention of the entire house staff and a number of patients and visitors. A flower-covered casket in front of the chancel rail contained the body of Goldie Greenstone, who for nearly two years had been in a certain sense the pet of the hospital. Brought from Bellevue Hospital a hopeless invalid, she had been an almost constant sufferer from acute gastritis and heart trouble. A Hungarian by birth, and wholly without relatives or friends in this country, her helplessness appealed to the sympathies of every one who saw her, and her uncomplaining spirit and sunny disposition speedily aroused an affectionate interest in her. The name of Goldie was not a nickname, but was bestowed upon the girl by her parents because of her profusion of curly, golden hair. She was fifteen years old when taken to Bellevue a friendless waif, and seventeen years old when, through the intercession of the kind-hearted chaplain of Bellevue, she became an inmate of St. Luke's. Diminutive in stature, she was scarcely more than a child even in her thoughts. The Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's, and the Assistant Superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Clover, took a deep interest in Goldie, and did everything possible for her comfort. Mrs. Baker, who died only a few days ago, took the place of a mother to the little invalid, and the nurses in her ward treated her with the most loving tenderness. Even the night clerk, Mr. Gilman, became attached to her, and taught her to read and write. She was baptized at her own request about a year ago, and last Fall the rite of confirmation was administered to her, while reclining on her little cot, by Bishop Johnson of Texas, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Baker and the Rev. Mr. Clover.

Up to the very hour of her death, Goldie talked of the goodness of those around her. St. Luke's, she said, was her only home. Often when she was suffering intense pain she would look into the faces of the doctors and nurses and whisper: "I know that you all feel so sorry for poor Goldie." The services in the little chapel yesterday were of a very touching character. The Rev. Dr. Baker officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Clover and Mr. Freeman. The hymn "Asleep in Jesus" was sung. Goldie will be buried in the St. Luke's Hospital plot in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Funeral of the Fire Victims.

Coroner Zucche said yesterday that he had received a number of letters from persons in various cities who desired an opportunity to visit the Morgue with the view of identifying the bodies of the men who perished in the Bowery Mission fire. The writers in every case have relatives missing. The Coroner has notified the management of the mission that the bodies will not be removed from the Morgue until next week. The funeral, which was to have taken place to-day from St. Augustine's Chapel, East Houston Street, has therefore been postponed.



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Leavening gas, no yeast germs.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

Robert C. Ogden Addresses a Large Audience at the Merchants' Association.

"Advertising as a Business Force" was the subject of discussion yesterday at the second meeting of the business men's convention now in progress at the Merchants' Association's headquarters, Broadway and Leonard Street. The speaker was Robert C. Ogden, a resident partner of John Wanamaker, and his remarks were loudly applauded by the large audience present. He said, in part:

"We all know that advertising is a business force, a very great power that has to be recognized most thoroughly. Concerning the principle of advertising I am not quite clear myself, but if I should undertake to make an analysis of a retail business I should divide the subject into three parts—the merchandise, service, and advertising. All three of them are equal in their importance to each other, but I should characterize the advertising as the dynamic power of the business. With the public's mind fixed upon business as it now is, with the competition that exists between traders, it is undoubtedly the fact that without advertising of the proper kind a business cannot be successfully prosecuted to any large degree. Therefore I consider the advertising as the force which is to vitalize all the other work that is put into the business.

"After the merchant has purchased his goods, after the service is hired, the steam that is generated in order to make the machine move is the advertising.

"One mistake of the advertising merchant is that he does not take advertising sufficiently seriously. It is regarded as an element that is somewhat important and yet a little strange. It is not thought of generally as holding the very serious and important relation to the public at large and to the business itself that it really should occupy.

"Say a man sends his agent to advertise his goods, that agent at once becomes an Ishmaelite. Every man's hand is against him. If he succeeds in getting past the servant and then the butler of the house, it is still doubtful if he can secure the attention of the owner. Let him send his advertising matter by mail, and every obstacle is put in the way of its reaching the person for whose eyes it is intended. For this reason a merchant must place his advertising in position, and in a manner which will insure its being read by those whom it is intended to reach.

"The newspaper is the business man's rostrum, through its columns he speaks to the public, and for that reason he must regard it as a virtual key to his character. By his sayings the people shall know him and judge him. He must therefore first of all be true—true to himself and true to his readers. He must use good English and make his advertisement as attractive as possible in form, type, illustration, and words. A splendid tribute to American advertising was recently paid by Mr. Gladstone. A friend of mine called on him and noticed that he kept all the American issues of magazines which are also published in England. Upon asking him the reason for this, the grand old man replied: 'Oh, I keep the English editions too, but they are for Mrs. Gladstone. I like to read the advertisements in the American editions. They are in themselves literature, and I can gauge the prosperity of the country by their very appearance.'"

In closing, Mr. Ogden, speaking of the results of advertising, said: "As for the facts which come from advertising, that is a matter that cannot be demonstrated by any set theory. It resolves itself to this: A business man who advertises continuously—and he must advertise continuously to achieve any results—soon notices the increase in his business and becomes prosperous. This is the test. There is no other, and I cannot conclude my few remarks any better than by ending with the old proverb:

"'Early to bed and early to rise,
Don't get tired—advertise.'"

DR. CLEAVELAND INDICTED.

He Is Charged by the Grand Jury with Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

An indictment for manslaughter in the second degree was found by the Grand Jury yesterday against Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland, who was arrested last Saturday at the instance of Mrs. James L. Carhart. The indictment was filed in General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald. It charges that the physician caused Mrs. Carhart's child's death by criminal carelessness, and reads in part as follows:

> On the tenth day of March, 1897, Trumbull W. Cleaveland did willfully and feloniously neglect and omit to exercise reasonable and ordinary care, skill, and diligence in the medical treatment of Violet Irene Carhart; he did then and there willfully, feloniously, and with gross negligence prescribe for, give, and administer to the said Violet Irene Carhart certain medicines harmful and calculated to do injury, which medicines caused the said Violet Irene Carhart to become mortally sick and die.

In spite of the fact that the indictment has been found, the police court proceedings in the case have not yet been closed. Because of this curious state of affairs, there has been a disagreement between the District Attorney's office and Magistrate Olmstead. When Dr. Cleaveland was first arraigned before the Magistrate he said he would waive examination, being without counsel. Later the lawyers whom he employed, Weeks & Battle, claimed that, as their client knew nothing about law, he had not intended to waive examination, and that the Magistrate should not consider that he had done so. The Magistrate then decided to reopen the case. According to Assistant District Attorney Townsend, who has charge of the case, the Magistrate did this without informing the District Attorney, and consequently the case was allowed to proceed before the Grand Jury.

Dr. Cleaveland was before Magistrate Olmstead again yesterday morning in the Centre Street Police Court. The announcement that the indictment had been found had not then been made. Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle were present. The District Attorney's office, however, was not represented, and the Magistrate received a note from the District Attorney, in which the latter instructed him that he (the Magistrate) had nothing more to do with the case. The Magistrate laughed at the note, and ignored it by adjourning the examination to March 29.

FINE HOSPITAL FOR HOBOKEN.

A $225,000 Addition to St. Mary's Institution Finished.

An addition, from the design of William Schickel, architect, has just been made to St. Mary's Hospital, Fourth Street and Willow Avenue, Hoboken, at a cost of $225,000. This wing, which is 228 by 175 feet, affords accommodation for 200 beds, making the full complement of the establishment 380 beds. To this has been added a dissecting room, the finest in Jersey, and a chapel capable of seating 600 patients.

While the architecture of the building proper is plain and substantial, every art has been exhausted to adorn this chapel, and the result is a gem of Gothic architecture. The painted windows are particularly fine, and are from the studio of Mayer of Munich. Every arrangement has been made for a first-class ambulance service, this being a great necessity, as the hospital is the only one between Hoboken and Fort Lee. The hospital is nonsectarian, and is under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. The dedication will take place on March 25, when Bishop Wigger of Newark will open the new wing with appropriate ceremonies.

First Spring showing now of new Fashions and new Materials.

If you are so fastidious that ready-made clothing does not suit, then you are the man our Made-to-Order Department is looking for.

Our expert tailors are ready if you want the best at a price that even the most economical man can afford.

Keep posted by looking, even if you don't care to buy.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS

A Resolution Passed Approving Uniformity in the Cost of Repavement.

MR. GROUT'S BILL FAVORED

Additional Water Supply for Brooklyn Considered—Advertising Called for by the Charter in That Borough.

A resolution was adopted yesterday by the Board of Public Improvements approving the amendment to the charter suggested by President Grout of Brooklyn. Under the charter the taxpayers of Brooklyn are assessed for a proportion of the cost of repaving, while in Manhattan and the Bronx the entire expense is borne by the city. President Grout drafted a bill to make all the boroughs equal in that regard, and the bill is now in the hands of the Cities Committee of the Senate.

The resolution was not adopted without a long discussion. Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies objected on the grounds that whereas $16,000,000 has been spent on the streets of Manhattan and the Bronx within the last ten years, the streets of Brooklyn have been neglected, and several million dollars would be needed to put them in good condition.

Mr. Grout said that was not the question. The point at issue was the unjust discrimination shown in the charter. He said that he saw Gen. Tracy, the Chairman of the Charter Commission at Albany, and Gen. Tracy told him the discrimination was not intentional. Commissioner Kearny insisted that it would be unfair to tax the other boroughs for the neglect of the former city officials of Brooklyn, and Mr. Grout retorted sharply that the expenditure of money was a question for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it was not likely that Brooklyn would get more than her share, and she would be lucky if she got that.

On motion of President Holahan, Mr. Grout put his resolution in writing, and it was decided to postpone further discussion upon it until later in the day. Before it was reached Commissioner Kearny had left the meeting, and it was adopted unanimously. The resolution read:

> Resolved, That this board is in favor of such legislation amending the charter as will produce a uniform rule as to the cost of repaving throughout the city.

The Brooklyn League, through Mr. Grout, asked for a hearing on the matter of the extension of the Brooklyn water supply. Mr. Grout explained that contracts to expend $2,300,000 for an additional supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water daily were making when consolidation came. Some of the contracts were not concluded, and nobody knew exactly how the matter stands. The board voted to refer the whole question to the Commissioner of Water Supply for investigation and a report.

Mr. Grout asked the board to approve a resolution that $100,000 be appropriated for advertising in the Brooklyn papers. Under the charter, he is compelled, he explained, to advertise all meetings of the Boards of Local Improvements in the corporation papers, and there was no money to do it with. A resolution offered by Mr. Grout that the borough Presidents in a body wait upon the Corporation Counsel and ask his advice, and upon the Mayor and demand an appropriation for advertising purposes was amended to leave out all reference to the Mayor, and then was adopted.

POLICEMAN BECOMES DEMENTED.

McGrath of Jersey City Shows Remarkable Lack of Information.

John McGrath, a Jersey City policeman, was cited to appear before the Commissioners yesterday on the charge that he had become mentally incapacitated. He did not appear, and the testimony of Police Surgeon Nevin was taken. He said that McGrath was demented. He examined the man two weeks ago, when he was suspended. He found that McGrath did not know who was President of the United States, Governor of New Jersey, or Mayor of Jersey City, nor any of the Police Commissioners. He could not tell where Police Headquarters were located. Dr. Nevin testified that McGrath was not qualified to be a policeman. Decision was reserved.

When McGrath was appointed, six years ago, he was one of the brightest men on the force. He met with an accident about a year ago in which he was injured about the head. His dementia, which began six months ago, is believed to be the result of his injury.

LONG SENTENCE FOR LARCENY.

John Lamb Gets Seven Years and Seven Months from Recorder Goff.

John Lamb of 14 Charlton Street, who was convicted of grand larceny before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday, confessed to the Recorder that, although he was only forty years old, he had spent twenty years in prison. He had served, he said, one sentence of twelve years and two months for robbery, and had served four other sentences, varying in length from five years to six months in State prisons and penitentiaries. He said he had had four years' commutation in all for good behavior.

The Recorder remarked that he would add these four years to the sentence, and sentenced him to Sing Sing Prison for seven years and seven months. The Recorder, in pronouncing sentence, said the prisoner deserved no sympathy.

"But, your Honor," replied Lamb, "please hear me for a moment. It has not been due so much to myself as to the fact that the police have hounded me. They have arrested me on the slightest provocations."

The prisoner admitted that he stole a gold watch and chain and clothing from Philip Walsh of 615 Greenwich Street, who had befriended him and taken him to his home.

Young People's Music Ride.

The young people's music ride at Durland's Academy last night was well attended. The young riders showed remarkable ability in the saddle. Some of the girls and boys were less than fourteen years old. The programme included vaulting, and egg and spoon race, by a number of boys; a novelty race, a pas de varre, which resulted in a tie between D. Coleman and M. Claff, and an interesting turn by Forest Temple, the famous trick horse. The horse spelled names, did sums in addition, subtraction, and division with the aid of a bell, and plainly showed that he could not be fooled upon the number of quarts of oats that he should have.

SPRING 1898

Our windows look Spring-like—green; for some of our very best overcoats hang there, made of a greenish covert cloth, the real novelty of the season.

Silk-lined, $35.

But we have all good sorts between $35 and $15.

Furnishings and Hats.

Have, too, plenty of those new stunning color-combinations in shirts and hosiery, that fashion has ordained must be worn this year of 1898.

And the new hat shapes are all here.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY EVENTS.

The Various Methods by Which Irish and Catholic Citizens Will Honor the Occasion.

The most notable events in honor of St. Patrick's Day will be the solemn pontifical military high mass at the Cathedral this morning and the parade of Irish societies and military to follow. Archbishop Corrigan will be the celebrant of the mass, which will be attended by the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Irish Volunteers in uniform. The troops will present arms at the elevation of the Host.

The United Irish Societies, including those of New York and Brooklyn, the Irish Volunteers, and the Hibernian Rifles, will parade together. They will leave the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue at 2 o'clock P. M. and will march up the avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street. There the procession will be divided, one part going to Sulzer's Park and the other to Lion Park.

The one hundred and fourteenth dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening at 6:30.

The annual banquet of the Friends of Ireland will be given at Rogers's, 6 Park Place, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Irish National Club will give its annual banquet at the Hotel Marlborough.

The Irish Volunteers will give a ball at Lenox Lyceum to-night.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, will give a reception and ball at Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, to-night.

The Rev. Francis H. Wall will give a lecture on Ireland, illustrated with stereopticon views, at St. Ignatius Loyola Hall, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The Irish societies of Brooklyn, escorted by the Second Regiment, will parade in that city before crossing the river to take part in the general parade here. There will also be a preliminary parade of Irish societies in Long Island City.

The St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn will give its annual dinner at the Montague Street Assembly Rooms.

The Rev. T. L. Keenan of this city will preach a sermon appropriate to the day in St. Augustine's Chapel, Larchmont.

At New Rochelle the Rev. Thomas McLoughlin of New York City will lecture to-night on "Ireland and Irish Melodies."

The chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral will be rung to-day for the first time.

President Guggenheimer of the Council, with President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, will review the parade to-day from the steps of the Democratic Club, at 617 Fifth Avenue.

THE PARADE MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Sixty-ninth Regiment to March in Spite of Gen. Smith.

It is expected that the Sixty-ninth Regiment may get into trouble with brigade headquarters by taking part in the United Irish Societies' parade in honor of St. Patrick to-day. Gen. George Moore Smith, before he gave up command of the regiment recently, received a request from a committee of the United Irish Societies that the regiment take part in the parade. Gen. Smith refused the request on the ground that he did not wish the guardsmen to march with "men who wore the uniform of soldiers but were not soldiers." He referred in this remark to the Irish Volunteers.

When Gen. Smith, then Colonel, had been promoted, the committee made the same request to Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy, Acting Colonel of the Regiment. Acting Colonel Duffy put the question of whether the regiment should or should not join in the parade to the field and line officers to decide, and they voted 14 to 8 in favor of accepting the request. There is a good deal of speculation as to the course Gen. Smith will pursue in the matter.

Two Murders at One Road House.

Henry Engelbrecht, who was assaulted at his roadhouse at Secaucus a month ago by two unknown men, died yesterday from the effect of his injuries. John Engelbrecht, his cousin, who kept the house several years ago, was found dead in front of his bar one morning with his skull crushed and his throat cut. The murderer was never discovered.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. ......Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
2D MONTH. LAST 3 WEEKS.
THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE.
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED
LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED
G. P. SERVISS'S SERIES.
THIS MORNING at 11, "Napoleon." Friday afternoon, 3, Paris. Sat., 11, Tell and the Alps.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 23D ST. 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
The Distinguished Star,
ROBERT HILLIARD,
IN "THE LITTLEST GIRL."
RUSSELL BROTHERS, MARY NORMAN, MONTGOMERY AND STONE, LETTA AND MINNI, O'BRIEN AND HAVEL, PHYLLIS ALLEN, 40 OTHER STARS.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. SINBAD.
"Well mounted and well played."—Herald.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c. 50c. 75c. SAT. MAT. 25c. 50c.
NEXT WEEK—MARITANA—IN ENGLISH.
100th perf. next Mon., Mch. 21, Patriotic Souvenirs

BIJOU. LAST WEEK.
Broadhurst's Farcical Hilarity,
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Beginning Monday, March 21st,
Willie Collier in "The Man From Mexico."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | MAY IRWIN in THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL. | Evg's, 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2.
NEXT WEEK—A NORMANDY WEDDING.

IRVING Place Theatre. | AGNES SORMA | TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME. Fri. & Sat. Eve. "Maiden's Dream." Sat., 1st Sorma Mat., Doll's House (Nora)

LAST 2 WEEKS! CASINO! | 100TH SOUV. Ngt., Mch. 22 | LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!

METROPOLITAN [illegible] HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 20TH.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of The New York Journal's
Maine Monument Fund.
Under auspices N. Y. THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
Following artists will positively appear: Ysaye, Mme. Modjeska, J. E. Dodson, Louis Aldrich, Broadway Theatre Opera Company, (Camille d'Arville, Jos. O'Mara, Hilda Clark, Jerome Sykes, Maud Williams, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Nellie Braggins, Harry Macdonough, Reginald Roberts, George O'Donnell, William Corliss,) Weber & Fields, Sam Bernard, Chauncey Olcott, Ross & Fenton, Louis Mann, Clara Lipman, Rogers Brothers, Alice Atherton, Lizzie B. Raymond, Peter F. Dailey, Dave Warfield, Lee Harrison, Mary Norman, Jeff D'Angelis, Whitney Opera Company, Jos. F. Sheehan, Oscar Girard, Adolph Leisen Young, W. F. McCollum, Josephine Hall, George Fuller Golden, Beaumont Sisters, Carrie Hirschman, Marie Dressler, De Salles Marine Band
GRAND COMBINED ORCHESTRAS
Under the direction of William Furst. General Stage Manager, William Parry.
SPECIAL NOTICE—A sensational novelty will be introduced during the evening that has never before been attempted at any entertainment. In order that this feature may not be used the managers have decided not to announce its character in advance.
Boxes and seats on sale at Opera House.
Prices, 50c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $25.
Commences at 7:30 sharp. Doors open at 7

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every Evg. This week only, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
NEXT MONDAY: Elaborate and special production of the ever-fascinating Japanese piece, THE GEISHA.

DALY'S THEATRE.
THE PASSION PLAY! THE PASSION PLAY! EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Monday, Wed., Thurs., and Saturday at 11 A. M. Tuesday and Friday Afternoons at 3 P. M.
Famous moving pictures of the Passion Play, with descriptive lecture by Prof. ERNEST LACY.
Reserved Seats, $1. General Admission, 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Special THURS. EV'G, March 24, at 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor.
WAGNER.
Programme: BEETHOVEN, Three movements from the Ninth Symphony; BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Leonore" No. 3. WAGNER, "Rienzi" Overture; "Siegfried" Idyll; "Lohengrin" Prelude Act III.; "Tristan and Isolde," Prelude and Isolde's Love Death; "Die Walkyrie," Ride of the Walkyries, Act III.
TICKETS at METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Saturday Afternoon, Mch. 19, at 2:30,
LAST CONCERT OF THE SERIES
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
CONDUCTOR,
THEODORE THOMAS.
SOLOIST,
JOSEF HOFMANN.
LAST APPEARANCE WITH ORCHESTRA.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE NEW YORK ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL announce the second and LAST DRAMATIC TEA TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. The curtain rises at THREE O'CLOCK SHARP. Programme in following order:
Julie Opp and Marie Burroughs in Le Passant. WILLIAM CRANE and his company in HIS LAST APPEARANCE, by A. E. Lancaster. MADAME MODJESKA in a scene from "MEASURE FOR MEASURE." CAROLINE MISKEL-HOYT with WILLIAM COURTLEIGH and KATE DENIN-WILSON in THE OVERCOAT, a one-act play by Augustus Thomas.
Tickets $5, on sale at Waldorf-Astoria.

Madison Square Garden, March 14th to 19th.
MILITARY BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT.
Daring feats of rough riding and musical ride by the 6th Cavalry and detachment from WEST POINT, LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL by platoon of Battery "D," 5th U. S. Artillery. Battle Exercises by the 13th U. S. Infantry. Exhibition Drills by Troop "C," 2d Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Batteries, N. G. N. Y., and the 1st Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y. ADMISSION, 50 CTS. Reserved seats, $1, $1.50. Doors open at 7 P. M. Special Matinée, Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Admission 50 cts., except arena box seats, $1.00.

Carnegie Hall. Fifth Season.
MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
Second Concert, TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
FRANK DAMROSCH..........Musical Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Works by Orlando di Lasso, Vittoria, Bortnyansky, Cornelius, Brahms, Othegraven, Cesar Cui. Handel Concerto for 4 Violins, arranged for String Orchestra by Bachrich.
Res. Seats (50 cts. to $2) and Boxes at Box Office.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee | THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY.
Only version of the Oberammergau play authorized by Thos. A. Edison. Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
New Programme Cinematograph Views
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Last 3 weeks. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
JOHN DREW
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES.
To-day at 3—Bicycling in Scotland.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
RICHARD T. PERCY
Free Organ Recital this afternoon at 4. Soloists: Miss Sarah B. Anderson and Mr. Miles R. Bracewell.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle, Selina Fetter, Al Leech and 3 Rosebuds, Brothers Damm, Eckert and Berg, Miriam Lawrence, Carlotta Stubenrand, 3 Angela Sisters, Al Grant, and others.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8.
A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Sat. Mat. (only time) As You Like It
Modjeska and JOSEPH HAWORTH. | This week MARY STUART.
Next Week—Modjeska as Lady Macbeth.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2 | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
Solid Silver SOUVENIRS Manufactured by Gorham, Nxt. Mon. Ngt. 150th Perf.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH.
Preceded Nightly, 8:30, Matinées, 2:15, ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. | ADM., 50c. MAT. SAT.
YOUSOUF, CHARMION,
RITCHIE, ROGERS BROS., and others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conquerors

MANHATTAN. B'way & 33d St.
WAY DOWN EAST. Mat. To-day & Saturday.
SOUVS. 50TH PERFORMANCE MAR. 22.
Next Sunday—Innes and his Band.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 5TH MONTH. Grander than ever.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER | Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. 50TH SOUVENIR NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 28
WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. Extra Mat. To-day (St. Patrick's Day.) Chauncey Olcott, "Sweet Inniscarra." Nxt Wk, May Irwin, Swell Miss Fitzwell

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK. | A Normandy Wedding.
MARCH 21 RICE'S NEW MONTE CARLO.

COLUMBUS HOYT'S MILK WHITE [illegible]
NEXT WEEK—CUMBERLAND '61.